The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,206 New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1888.

LIBRARY BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.—Once a fortnight.
BOMBAY TO BRINDISI & LONDON.—Once a week.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

NEW ACCELERATED THROUGH MAIL SERVICE *VIA* THE CANAL.
NO EGYPTIAN RAILWAY JOURNEY.

COMMENCING with the 27th January, from Bombay, and weekly thereafter, the Company's Mail Steamers will proceed to London through the Canal, calling alternately at Brindisi and Marseilles *en route*. On the Marseilles Week the mails will be transferred at Port Said to another Steamer leaving for Brindisi, and Passengers preferring that route can transfer to that Steamer also.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	FRIDAY.
* ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	20th Jan.
B. L. MIRZAPORE	3837	600	R. Harvey	27th "
† R. L. OATHAY	2983	500	M. de Horne	3rd Feb.
B. L. SUTLEJ	4194	800	W. D. Wolcester	10th "
* SIAM	3047	500	H. Weighell	17th "
B. L. PESHAWUR	3900	660	W. A. Wheler	24th "
M. L. CORCOMANDEL	4496	900	I. Reeves	2nd Mar.
B. L. BALLAARAT	4752	900	E. Ashdown	9th "
M. L. THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	16th "
B. L. BENGAL	4500	800	W. B. Andrews	23rd "
M. L. PEKIN	3900	600	A. Symons	30th "
B. L. CLYDE	4424	800	E. M. Edmond	6th April.
M. L. ROSETTA	3524	700	G. W. Brady	13th "
B. L. GANGES	4196	800	K. Stewart	20th "
M. L. SUTLEJ	4124	800	W. D. Worcester	27th "
B. L. PESHAWUR	3900	600	W. A. Wheler	4th May.

The steamers marked L proceed to London *via* Malta, Gibraltar, and Plymouth. These marked B L to Brindisi and thence to London, and those marked M L to Marseilles and London.

These vessels proceed to Suez only, passengers transhipping at that port for Marseilles, Brindisi, and London.

* By this vessel passengers for Marseilles tranship at Suez.

The direct Brindisi steamers will call at Malta, Plymouth, and London, and the direct Marseilles steamers at Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *via* Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
CLYDE	4121	800	E. M. Edmond	20th Jan.
GANGES	4196	800	K. Stewart	3rd Feb.

The steamer Siam and Assam have just been refitted their Second Saloon accommodation much improved by the addition of two berth cabins and other conveniences for the greater comfort of passengers. The Electric light has been fitted throughout.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S.N. Company.
Bombay, Jan. 1, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 520, " 350.

First and Second, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5,000 800	1st Feb.	20th March.
MANILLA	5,000 800	20th Feb.	10th April.
D. BALDUINO	5,000 800	10th March	1st May.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA ...	On the 28th Jan. 1888.
BISAGNO ...	" 18th Feb. 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 17, 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ELEKTRA	P. Mersa	4,200	600	7th Feb.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lewesich	4,600	650	7th March.
ITANIA	M Garofolich	4,200	600	7th April.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE.

TIMAVO	T. Rasserich ..... 25th Jan.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger ..... 25th Feb.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
SIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H. P.	To sail.
TITANIA	M. Garofolich	4,200 600	14th Feb. 1888

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, Jan. 2, 1888.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY,

LIVERPOOL AND THE MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H.P.	To sail.
ARMENIA	T. Gibson	3395 480	15th Feb.

Passengers by s. s. Armenia can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles.)

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
HISPANIA	J. W. Marr	3380	480	28th Jan. '88.
ARABIA	J. Laird	3544	480	1st Mar. '88
VICTORIA	W. Russell	3357	480	17th "
ASIA	J. Craig	3550	480	31st "
BELGRAVIA	G. Boothby	6000	500	14th April
HISPANIA	J. Marr	3380	480	5th May
NUBIA	T. Knox	3551	480	19th "
ARABIA	J. Laird	3544	480	31st "
VICTORIA	W. Russell	3357	480	16th June

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 7th Jan., 1888. Agents.

WILSON LINE OF STEAMERS. BOMBAY TO HULL DIRECT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Commander.	Will sail on or about
APOLLO	3,200	J. Douglas	1st Feb. 1888.

THIS steamer has excellent accommodation for a limited number of first-class passengers. Saloon and Cabins on deck amidships.

Passages at moderate rates. For particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, Forbes Street, 4th Jan., 1888.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 20th January, 1888, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kuleh Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, 23rd January (on arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 18th January, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,496 tons, on THURSDAY, the 26th January, at 5 p. m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 18th January, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 16th Jan., 1888. Agents.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s.s. "BARAWA" will sail for Zanzibar, on FRIDAY, the 20th instant. For Freight or Passage apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.

A COMBINATION of the fluid extract of Sarsaparilla prepared with the greatest care from the Red Jamaica Root and Iodide of Potassium, combining the active properties of Sarsaparilla with those of the Iodide. It is specially recommended as an Alterative and Blood-purifier.

Per bottle, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4 Cash.

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THERMOMETERS.

	Rs. a.
Bath Metal Scale, in Japanned Case...Rs. 2-8 to	2 12
Bath Enamel Tube, in Copper case...Rs. 3-12 to	4 8
House in Boxwood, Fahr and Cent. graduation... Rs. 1-8 to	3 8
Kew Observatory Pattern, in Copper Case with verification	10 0
Pocket, in Revolving German Silver Case..Rs. 7 to	8 0
Chemical Enamel Tube Fahr and Cent. Scale....	8 8
Chemical with Fahrenheit Scale in insulated glass cylinder	6 0
Self-Registering, Max and Min, on Oak..Rs. 13-8 to	30 0
Self-Registering, Max and Min, in Case for Travellers .....Rs. 19 to	25 0
Maximum and Minimum Combined Six's Principle in Japanned Case with Magnet	9 0

MAGNETIC COMPASSES.

In Round Brass Cases, with Stop.....Rs. 3-12 to	4 12
In Round Electrum do. ...Rs. 4-4 to	5 12
In Round Mahogany do.	3 12
In Round Watch Shaped do. ...Rs. 5-8 to	6 8
In Round Leather Case, Needle on Agate Cap...	3 8
Symon's Patent Unmistakable true north Card Dials, in square Mahogany Case with Agate Caps	7 0
Universal alterable from Floating to Needle Compass .....Rs. 13-8 to	22 0

MAGNETIC SUNDIALS.

Pocket Size, for any Latitude with Agate Cap...	5 0
" " " " with Stop	6 4
" " " " in bronzed metal case	7 8
Universal, for any position North or South of the Line..... Rs. 27-8 to	55 0

HYGROMETERS.

MASON'S STANDARD, Indelible figures on porcelain	27 0

RADIOMETERS.

CROOKE'S PATTERN, of perfect finish.....	12 0

ANEROID BAROMETERS.

EXTREMELY SENSITIVE 2½ inch, silvered metal dial revolving altitude scale up to 10,000 feet and Circular Thermometer in Morocco Case, Rs. 45. Watch pocket size ...	45 0

TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
CHEMIST AND IMPORTERS OF SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N. LAZARUS' INTERCHANGEABLE SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES

Are the finest in the world, and a

HUNDRED TIMES BETTER THAN PEBBLES.

This is the opinion of Thousands who have tried both.

The Frames are made of Gold, Silver and Steel, in graduated sizes and with bridges of different heights, so that a Perfect Fitting Frame, with the Lenses in their Proper position, can be guaranteed in any case. The Lenses are INTERCHANGEABLE with the Frames, so that EACH EYE can be suited without difficulty.

Agents wanted Everywhere.

Terms on application to

N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST OPTICIAN,
By appointment to H. E. Lord Dufferin, Viceroy and Governor-General of India,
CALCUTTA;
OR OF HIS REPRESENTATIVES ON TOUR.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, steam-boats and Dâk companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

TO HOSPITALS DISPENSARIES, RAILWAY COMPANIES, SURGEONS, PLANTERS, ETC

TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, are prepared to supply DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, MEDICAL APPLIANCES, MEDICINE CHESTS, etc., specially selected to meet the exigencies of the Indian climate, on exceedingly advantageous terms. T. & Co.'s large and extensive dealings enable them to buy in the best markets at the lowest rates, thus placing them in a position to fill indents at considerably cheaper rates than goods can be obtained by private import from Europe. The saving of time gained by purchasing on the spot is worthy of consideration at all times, and in the case of MEDICINE, DRUGS, etc., cannot be overrated.

SPECIAL WHOLESALE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
CHEMISTS BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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WE have a LARGE and MAGNIFICENT STOCK of SPLENDID NEW GOODS arriving every mail personally selected in London, Paris and Lyons, comprising every Novelty in Silks, Satins, Hats, and Millinery, present London and Continental Fashions.

Having a large staff of experienced Dress-makers and Milliners from first-class West End Houses, Ladies entrusting us with their orders can confidently rely on having them executed in the Latest Fashion of very Superior Workmanship and Perfect Fit, at the same time Moderate in Price.

BADHAM PILE AND CO., LD.,

DRESS-MAKERS, MILLINERS AND LADIES' HOSIERS,
BOMBAY & SECUNDERABAD.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,

BYCULLA BRIDGE AND ORIENTAL BANK BUILDINGS, FORT.

THE HOLTA COMPANY'S TEAS AND PHILLIPS & CO'S MIXTURE OF THE HOLTA TEA.

Holta Mixture, very choice, Re. 1-6 per lb.; Plantation Mixture, very good and strong, As. 14 per lb; Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-8 per lb.

LIPP'S PIANOS

SYMPATHETIC AND SEMI-GRAND.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES

45 Bore Sporting, 9 Shots, best quality		Rs. 140, plain quality Rs. 100.
500 " Express, 5 Do.	do.	Rs. 130, do. do. Rs. 110.
303 " " Single Shot, Winchesters		Rs. 65

Cartridges per 100 for 450 Rifles .....Rs. 11 | Reloading Tools, Per Set for 450 Rifles Rs. 17
" " 100 " 500 " ..... " 13 | " " " 500 " " 32

Apply to

KING KING & CO., BOMBAY.

ARTISTIC CURIOSITIES AND NOVELTIES.

JUST UNPACKED

AN extensive and unrivalled collection of the JAPANESE, CHINESE ARTISTIC CURIOSITIES, suitable for Christmas, Weddings, Birthday Presents and for general Gifts, House uses, &c.

JINRIKSA (Chinese Conveyances), single and double, of a very light and durable nature.

All the things are priced exceedingly cheap.

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
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FRANCE,

FOR MANY YEARS THE SECOND LARGEST SHIPPERS,

ARE prepared to give liberal terms to large dealers.
Apply to Cognac direct, or

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SOLE PROPRIETORS OF THE CELEBRATED BRANDS—

O. & T. BACOT, R. C. LEFORT & CO., R. G. MARCELAIN, and many others.

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THROUGH THE FAILURE OF A LARGE

WEST-END HOUSE.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED

HAVE RECEIVED FROM THEIR HOME AGENT

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF

GEM JEWELLERY.

CONSISTING OF

DIAMOND BROOCHES
DIAMOND AND PEARL BROOCHES
PEARL AND RUBY DEMI-SUITS
DO. AND SAPPHIRE PENDANTS
LOCKETS SET DIAMONDS
DO. DO. RUBIES
DO. DO. PEARLS
EARRINGS SET EMERALDS, PEARLS.

A few Handsome 18-carat Guard Chains, Albert an Victoria. Also Neck Chains in great variety Scarf Pins, convertible to Solitaire, Studs of Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Sapphires, Corals, Turquoises Lapislazuli, &c., &c., &c., in a hundred fanciful designs.

Diamond Cluster Earrings and other articles of jewellery too numerous to particularize in detail.

TO BE SOLD AT

UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES.

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IT is necessary to remember the following THREE IMPORTANT CONDITIONS.

1.—That you obtain a reliable and serviceable timekeeper.
2.—That you obtain the best value for your money.
3.—That you deal with a house whose name is sufficient guarantee for strictly fair dealings.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

SPECIALLY RECOMMEND THE FOLLOWING FROM THE IMMENSE VARIETY OF WATCHES THEY KEEP ON HAND.

	Rs.
Their Original and everlasting Campaign Watch Keyless lever	35
Their "Popular" Keyless Watch	14
Their Silver Keyless Lever Watch	50
Their highest "Perfect" Gold Watch	240
Maximum Variation one minute per Month	
Their reliable Chrograph Watch	85
Their Lady's handsome Keyless, 18 ct. Gold Watch with finest works Crystal front...	90
Do. do. Hunting case	120
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REPAIRS OF EVERY KIND EXECUTED BY SPECIALISTS.

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IF LEAVING BOMBAY BY WAY OF THE BYCULLA RAILWAY STATION AND WANTING BOOKS OR NEWSPAPERS, WINES, SPIRITS OR WATERS PROVISIONS OR ANYTHING ELSE, FOR THE JOURNEY PLEASE CALL AT PHILLIPS AND COMPANY'S NEW ESTABLISHMENT, OPPOSITE THE RAILWAY STATION.

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Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or name awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-4; and the only trade Mark—'PHOSPHODYNE'—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Act, 38 and 39 Vic. 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

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For TWENTY-FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

It Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and Loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces From whatever Cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

Whilst Pleasant to the Taste, and Agreeable to the Stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the First Day of its administration by a remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The Bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires strength showing the importance of its action in the Organs of Nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element Phosphorous, "*the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself*," and kindles afresh the Fire of Life from the Sole of the Foot to the Crown of the Head.

The unequalled Curative Properties of this Preparation has spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions. Restoring the fullest and most Vigorous Conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at very age, by nourishing, fortifying, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the human organisation, thus assuring a sound and permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed, so that all the duties of life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.

Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the verdict universal that in the world of scientific research no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.

The very remarkable cures effected by DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has induced numbers of Physicians to prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.

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Is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

Full Printed Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.

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DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY.
HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N. W.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, made up rom cheap, useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before you purchase, and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of dangerous imitations.

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TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM

IS an excellent remedy in ORDINARY COUGHS, WHOOPING COUGH, HOARSENESS, and affords very great relief in cases of ASTHMA and BRONCHITIS.

Price, Re. 1 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
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TAYLOR'S CORN AND WART DESTROYER

Removes without pain
HARD CORNS! SOFT CORNS!!
INTRACTABLE OLD CORNS!!!
In cases, with full directions for use.
Price As. 12.

Prepared only by
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEW ARRIVAL.

STILTON CHEESE.

IN EXCELLENT CONDITION.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE-ROAD.

HANDKERCHIEF PERFUMES,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

DIRECT FROM THE CHIEF PERFUMERS OF THE DAY.

The selection comprises—

BREIDENBACH'S WOOD VIOLET.
BAYLEY'S ESS. BOUQUET.
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FORGET-ME-NOT.	FRANGIPANNI.
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KISS-ME-QUICK.	MILLEFLEUR.
WHITE ROSE.	MOSS ROSE.
OPOPONAX.	YLANG YLANG.
CAPE JASMINE.	LAUGHING WATER.
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GENUINE EAU-DE-COLOGNE, all sizes.
THOMSON & TAYLOR'S LAVENDER WATER

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
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A CARD.

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INDIAN JEWELLERS.

DEALERS in ALL SORTS of JEWELLERY & DIAMOND MERCHANTS.

ADDRESS:—RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

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THE FIRST CONCERT
Will be given at the
TOWN HALL,
ON TUESDAY, 17TH JAN. AT 9 P.M.

PROGRAMME.
PART I.

Marche.....	Heroique.....	Golterman.
Piano.....	.....	Mr. and Miss Johnston.
Harmonium.	.....	Mr Mant
Violin	.....	Mr. Vernon Bayley.
Song	The Diver ...	Linder.
	MR. THELENBERG.	
Duett.....	La Patrouille.....	Wely.
Piano.....	.....	Mr. A. B. Easton.
Harmonium.		Mr. Mant.
Song	Across the Far Blue Hills.....	Blumenthal.
	MR. DIXON.	

INTERVAL.

PART II.
THE LAY OF THE BELL,
CANTATA,
composed
by
ANDREAS ROMBERG.

TICKETS :—Price Rs. 3 and Rs. 2 ; can be obtained from Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following Sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
S.S. ASTON HALL on or about 28th Jan. 18-8.
S.S. WORSLEY HALL on or about 10th Feb. 1888.
These Steamers have good accomodation for a limited number of passengers.
Passengers can book through to London Overland.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
S.S. EDEN HALL on or about 7th March 1888.
S.S. KIRBY HALL on or about 12th April 1888.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
The S.S. MERTON HALL, 3,102 tons, 600 H. P., Captain Barnes, will sail on the 30th March.
This steamer has been especially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade. Her Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.
For further particulars please apply to
EDWARD, BATES AND CO.
Agents.
Bombay, 14th Jan., 1888.

JUBILEE PURSES.
Price, Rs. 4.
JUBILEE PENCIL CASES.
Price, Rs. 4.
JUBILEE PEN-HOLDER AND PENCIL CASES.
Price, Rs. 10.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
27, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

THE ANCHOR LINE s. s. "HISPANIA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK.
CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.
Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take Delivery without delay.
Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the landing shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise, none will be entertained.
Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 16th Jan., 1888.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
INTEREST and DIVIDEND WARRANTS for the Half-year ending 31st December 1887, have THIS DAY been POSTED.
WILSON BELL,
Acting Agent.
Company's Offices, Bombay, 14th January 1888.

THE NEW DHURRUMSEY POONJABHOY SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
(IN LIQUIDATION.)
ALL persons having Claims against, or being indebted to, the above Company are requested to communicate with the Undersigned at the Company's Registered Office, No. 85, Cowasjee Patell Street, Fort, within Two Months of the date of this publication, after which time no Claims will be attended to, and the Liquidation of the Company will be finally closed and completed regarding all such Claims.
CORSETJEE COOVERJEE MODY,
Liquidator.
Bombay, 9th Jan. 1888.

NOTICE.
LOST—The WILL of the late Mr. CURSETJEE JEHANGEER TARACHUND, dated the 17th day of January, 1887, and executed in the presence of J. R. Wadia, of Bombay, Solicitor, and N. B. Avasia, of Bombay his clerk, whereof he had appointed his wife, MARYBYE, the sole Executrix.
The said Testator died on the 15th day of December, 1887. The said Will was discovered among his papers since his death, and was seen and read by several persons, but it cannot now be found. Whoever will bring the original Will, or give such information as may lead to its discovery, to Messrs. WADIA and GHANDY, of 4 Hummum Street, Bombay, Solicitors, will be liberally rewarded.—Dated this 16th day of January, 1888.
WADIA & GHANDY.

BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
ON and from the 1st February 1888, the Train Service on the Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway will be as given below :—
BETWEEN BHAVNAGAR AND WADWAN JUNCTION.

		Mail. A.M.	Mixed. Noon.
Bhavnagar ...	Dept.	9 0	12 0
			P.M.
Dhola Junction ...	Arrl.	10 31	2 12
Do. ...	Dept.	10 49	2 27
		P.M.	
Wadwan Junction ...	Arrl.	2 16	7 8
		A.M.	
Wadwan Junction ...	Dept.	1 50	5 55
Dhola Junction ...	Arrl.	6 18	10 35
Do. ...	Dept.	6 28	10 0
			P.M.
Bhavnagar ...	Arrl.	7 0	1 8

BETWEEN DHOLA JUNCTION AND DHORAJI.

		Mail. P.M.	Mixed. A.M.
Dhola Junction ...	Dept.	5 45	11 55
			P.M.
Dhoraji	Arrl.	10 30	5 03
		A.M.	A.M.
Dhoraji ...	Dept.	5 30	8 0
			P.M.
Dhola Junction ...	Arrl.	10 15	1 49

CHARLES CARROLL,
Traffic Superintendent. B.-G. Railway.
Traffic Superintendent's Office, Ghadeshi, 14th Jan. 1888.

REDUCTION OF RATES
FOR
LIFE ASSURANCE IN INDIA.
THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE has substantially reduced its Rates for India under certain Forms of Assurance, and all those holding Policies where the sums assured and premiums are payable in one uniform currency will get the benefit of the reduction.
Copies of the Prospectus containing the New Rates, Forms of Proposal for Assurance, &c., may be obtained on application to
GEO. OLIVER, Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
INVESTED FUNDS exceed ...£6,500,000
ANNUAL INCOME exceed ... £ 900,000

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.
FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSENE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862		£300,690
,,	1885	£988,146
,,	1886	£936,689

LIFE BRANCH.
NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or at DEATH, and Children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2,196,972	15	3	£4,873,399	6 1
1876	£3,197,950	1	4	£5,672,040	17 8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum-street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HERMITAGE
CHOICEST AUSTRALIAN VINTAGE.
Similar to the Highest Class Claret.
Per dozen, Rs. 19.
PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

WANTED—A practical experienced ENGINEER to advise and draw up detailed Plans and Estimate of a Scheme of Water-supply proposed to be drawn from a well or wells, constructed in the bed of the River Saburmuttee, near Ahmedabad.
Gentlemen, competent and willing to undertake the work, are requested to send their applications to the Undersigned as soon as possible not later than 1st proximo, giving full particulars of their terms and antecedents accompanied with such testimonials, &c., as they may possess.
RUNCHORLAL CHOTALAL,
President of the Municipality of Ahmedabad.
Ahmedabad, 14th Jan., 1888.

NOTICE is hereby given that JAITHA RUTTONSEY has contracted to sell the property hereunder described. All persons having any Claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lease, lien or otherwise, are hereby required to make them known in writing to the Undersigned at their office No. 91, Meadow Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any Claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.
Dated this 16th day of January, 1888.
All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground containing by admeasurement 294 square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 761, new No. 3,399, old survey No. 193 and new survey No. 1464 together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 1,734 and Street Nos. 15, 17, 19, situate at Vithulwady in the registration sub-district of Bombay and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Visram Mawji, on or towards the West by the Vithulwady Street, on or towards the North by the property of Nathoo Mooljt, and on or towards the South by the property of Soorji Govind and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendor and his tenants.
MANSUKHLAL & DAMODAR,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.
SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.
WHEREAS THACKER MAHADHOWJEE MORARJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, hath contracted to absolutely sell and dispose of unto Sett KRISHNARAO GOVINDRAO KHOOTAL the land hereditaments and premises hereunder described free from all incumbrances. All Persons having or claiming to have any right, title to, or estate, or interest in, or claim against the said premises, either by way of mortgage, sale, gift, lease, inheritance or in any wise howsoever, are hereby requested to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned as solicitors to the purchaser at their office, No. 20, Esplanade Road, National Bank Buildings, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which and at the expiration of said time the purchase will be completed without reference to any such Claim.
DESCRIPTION OF PARCELS.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate in Dhunjee Doongarsi Street, without the Fort in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2193 square yards or thereabouts with the messuages, tenements, dwelling house and other the premises built and standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 703, and Street Nos. 21 and 22, and are bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Najabai, widow of Bomanjee Muncherjee Gurrat, on or towards the South by the property of Pallonjee Matchee, on or towards the East by the said Dhunjee Doongarsi Street, and on or towards the West partly by the property of the heirs of Framjee Eduljee Vacha and partly by the property of the heirs of Jamsetjee Daji and partly by the property of Pestonjee Dadabhoy Gutar.—Dated this 16th January 1888.
PAYNE, GILBERT & SAYANI,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,
BOMBAY, SECUNDERABAD, CALCUTTA.
CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.
Our own make. (Specially recommended.)

	Metal.	Silver.
Open-face.....	Rs. 25	Rs. 40
Hunting	,, 28	,, 45
Cut-hunting	,, 30	,, 50

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.
CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.
By John Barrel. (A good reliable watch.)

	Metal.	Silver.
Open-face.....	Rs. 18	Rs. 28
Hunting	,, 19	,, 29
Cut-hunting.....	,, 20	,, 30

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.
GENT'S GOLD KEYLESS WATCHES.
We sell now a thoroughly good and reliable Keyless Lever Watch, in 18 carat Gold case, at the undermentioned exceedingly low rates :—

Open-face,	18 carat.....	Rs. 100
Hunting	,, ...	,, 110
Cut-hunting	,, ...	,, 115

TWO YEARS' GUARANTEE.)
FAVRE LEUBA & CO.
SCARF PINS.
Just received the following fashionable Scarf Pins of 18 carat Gold, in case.

Lotus.....	Rs. 15
Acorn.....	,, 12
Shamrock	,, 11
Thistle	,, 14

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.
CHRISTENING PRESENTS.
Sets of Knife, Fork and Spoon of Hall-marked Sterling Silver in elegant Leather cases.
From Rs. 25 to 45.
FAVRE LEUBA & CO.
NOVELTIES IN PLATEDWARE.
Hundreds of neat and useful articles suitable as presents on any occasion now on view.
This is our first consignment of Platedware, therefore all New and Fresh.
FAVRE LEUBA & CO.
THE TRAVELLER'S CUP.
Plated Cups, folding in 3 pieces, guaranteed impermeable, in 3 sizes.
Rs. 3, Rs. 4, Rs. 5.
FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY.
AUTHORISED
BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stand, &c.
Complete and easy referen
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.
Price, Annas 4.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press

NOTICES.

THE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the INDIAN GUARANTEE and SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited, will be held at Albert Building, on SATURDAY, the 4th proximo, at 3 p. m.
(1) To receive Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1887.
(2) To declare a Dividend.
(3) To elect Director and Auditor.
(4) To transact any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Secretary.
Bombay, 14th January, 1888.

R. MURAGLIA & Co.
MERCHANTS, COMMISSION AGENTS AND CONTRACTORS.
Apollo Bander, Bombay.
IMPORTERS of Marble in blocks and slabs and every kind of marble work. Tiles of all description for entrance halls and verandahs, ornamental and glazed tiles for furniture, walls, baths and other materials for decoration.
Execute any work in sculpturing and decorating Branches.

NATIONAL GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,
ESTABLISHED 1863. | HEAD OFFICE, EDINBURGH.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £500,000. | INVESTED FUNDS, £50,000.
SECURITY for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of trust.
Agents in Bombay.—EWART, LATHAM & Co.

SEA AND OCEAN RAPID NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
PROSPECTUS.
THE object of the Company is to purchase the English Patent No. 5835 of George Alfred De Penning for "IMPROVEMENTS IN STEAM VESSELS" and to built one vessel first in order to test or prove the speed.
This vessel is expected to attain a speed of about 50 miles an hour or fully 1,000 miles in the twenty-four, so as to make the voyage from London to Bombay, *via* Suez Canal and *vice versa* in 7 days. The vessel will, at the same time, from its peculiar construction, prove perfectly steady, as not to roll and so prevent the discomforts of sea sickness.
The capital to be in shares of Rs. 100 each, of which Rs. 10 only are to be paid at present.
Full particulars as well as a printed copy of the Specification and Memorandum of Association may be obtained from the inventor at the offic of the Company, No. 3, Fairlie-place.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY COMPANY.
NOTICE.
THE EXTENSION FROM CHAUNRAH TO JHANSI OF THE CAWNPORE-JHANSI SECTION
OF this Railway will be OPENED FOR PUBLIC TRAFFIC of all descriptions on the firs of February, 1888.
MIXED TRAINS will run daily from THAT DATE between Cawnpore and Jhansi, stopping at intermediate stations.
From the same date the
BHOPAL STATE RAILWAY
will be worked by the Indian Midland Railway Company.
The MIXED TRAINS between Itarsi and Bhopal will be run as at present, and the LOCAL TRAINS between Itarsi and Hoshungabad will be continued until FURTHER NOTICE.
TIME AND FARE NOTICES, also a Book of General Rules and Rates for the conveyance of Passengers, Luggage, Parcels, Horses, Carriages, &c., with the Goods tariff containing the classification of Goods, will be published shortly.
A. C. CREGEEN,
Agent and Chief Engineer.
Jhansi, 3rd January, 1888.

NOTICE.
SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m., on THURSDAY, the 2nd day of February, 1888, for works in construction of Pipe Sewers and Branch Pipe Drains with Syphons, Gully Traps, &c., in the Queen's Road and Girgaum District.
2. Forms of contracts, specification, &c., and all information can be obtained on application to the undersigned on payment of Rs. 10 per copy.
3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 3,000, to be paid to the Controller of Municipal Accounts and to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the Contracts.
4. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RIENZI WALTON, M. Inst. C.E.,
Executive Engineer.
Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, 3rd January, 1888.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.
NOTICE.
SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m. on THURSDAY, the second day of February, 1888, for works in Cast-Iron Down Pipes and Fittings, Cast-Iron and Zinc Ventilating Shafts, &c., in the Queen's Road and Girgaum District.
2. Forms of contracts, specifications, &c., and all information can be obtained on application to the undersigned on payment of Rs. 10 per copy.
3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 3,000 to be paid to the Controller of Municipal Accounts, and to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the contract.
4. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RIENZI WALTON, M. Inst., C. E.,
Executive Engineer.
Bombay Executive Engineer's Office, 3rd January, 1888.
BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

GERMAN LLOYD
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000
EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.
HUMMUM STREET.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(GRAMME, BRUSH, EDISON DYNAMOS, AND OTHER DYNAMOS FOR ARC AND INCANDESCENT LAMPS).
THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe.
OUR PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL DEFY COMPETITION.
F. FISCHER AND CO.,
Agents for India.
HUMMUM STREET.

TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.
The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!
INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE
(FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)
FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephonic, Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations, As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.
STOCKS ON HAND.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.
HUMMUM STREET.

CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT
PORCELAINES DE SARREGUEMINES.
WE invite inspection of the Depôt of these Companies' Manufactures. Crystal Chandeliers Glass and China Ornamental and Tableware, Real and Zinc Artistic Bronzes, Mirrors, &c. A Magnificent display, Dealers supplied at Fabrik Prices free of Commission.
F. FISCHER & CO.,
Agents for India.
HUMMUM STREET.

ELECTROPLATING SUPERSEDED.
CONVENIENT, ECONOMICAL,
SATISFACTORY.
ARGENTINA,
the only reliable and durable silver solution ; AND DIFFERENT TO ALL OTHERS IN PREPARATION.
THIS SILVER SOLUTION, without the aid of a battery, PLATES with pure METALLIC SILVER articles of Copper, Brass, German-silver, Britannia-metal, &c., &c., by SIMPLE RUBBING. Useful also for cleaning instantaneously GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, imparting to these the lustre of diamond.
This preparation will stand fire, maintaining its brilliancy above boiling point. Guaranteed not to contain any mercury or acid and cheaper by far than ordinary electroplating. For fuller details see directions which accompany each phial.
Price : Rs. 2 per phial ; packing and postage extra.
Sole Agents in India :—THE PANJAB AGENCY Co.
ORDERS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED—
MANAGER, PUNJAB AGENCY Co., Lahore, Punjab.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.
BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASSURANCES effected, Marine, Fire, and Life
SUPPLIES of every description procured.
Terms and particulars upon application.
London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.
PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.
THE LARGEST VINEYARD PROPRIETORS AND BEST SCOTCH AND IRISH DISTILLERS have for a period of nearly *THREE-QUARTERS OF A CENTURY* been represented by us. We quote MESS and CLUB rates *FIVE PER CENT.* LOWER than those of other Shippers, so obviating the necessity of DIRECT IMPORTATION. Our experience and ENORMOUS PURCHASES enable us to offer special advantages.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
Rampart Row, Bombay.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TO LET, for 3, 5, 7, or 9 years the very desirable and large two storeyed bungalow known as "THE VILLAGE VIEW," on Malabar Hill, now in the occupation of Hormusjee N. Vakeel, Esq., solicitor. The entire Bungalow is very richly papered, oil painted and decorated very recently under the direct supervision of Mr. Wimbridge, and is matted with China and Madras cool matting. The verandah on the ground floor was paved with marble only a month ago, and the verandahs on the first and second floor are covered with marble pattern oil cloth. The accommodation in the house is somewhat extraordinary. The ground floor contains a large dining and a billiard-room, four large dispense rooms, two bath-rooms, and two W. Cs. The 1st floor contains a large drawing-room, forty-six feet long by twenty-six feet wide, a boudoir 22 feet long by 16 feet wide. A Library 30 feet by 16 feet wide and a bed-room of the same size. Two large marble-paved bath-rooms and two W. Cs. on English principle. with a verandah 90 feet long by 10 feet wide. The 2nd floor contains exactly the same accommodation as the first, and both the floors command a most magnificent sea and other view. There are also servants' staff-cases at both ends of the Bungalow at the back, and there are very extensive servants' quarters and coach houses. For a chummery nothing better could be desired, also the Bungalow is most convenient for two large families. It is fit also for a nice Family Hotel, or it could be turned into bachelors' quarters. The Bungalow is simply perfect in every way and worth venturing for. The rent is comparatively very moderate. For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.
HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and all other lines of Steamers FREE OF COMMISSION. BERTHS selected and the best available accommodation secured. A PAMPHLET containing full information and GRINDLAY'S HAND BOOK sent free upon application. BAGGAGE shipped AT A FIXED RATE, or warehoused if required. PASSENGERS met on arrival in England by Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., or their representatives. CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable by Correspondents throughout Europe. Bills granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London. SOVEREIGNS and BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES supplied at current rates.
OUTWARD PASSENGERS met on arrival and BAGGAGE cleared. SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES and approved CHEQUES on London cashed.

NEW YEAR PRESENTS FOR FRIENDS IN EUROPE.
INDIAN CONDIMENTS
OF THE SEASON,
UNRIVALLED FLAVOUR AND FRESHNESS,
AT THE DEPOT OF FRAMJEE NOWROJEE
SUPPLIER TO THE P. & O. COMPANY,
BOMBAY CLUB, ADMIRALTY & MESSES,
NO. 9, FORBES STREET, BOMBAY,
OPPOSITE TO MESSRS. FINLAY, MUIR & Co.
MANUFACTORY AT GIRGAUM.
Prize Medal
FOR
INDIAN CONDIMENTS AND PRESERVES, 1873.
Prize Medals Awarded at the London Exhibition of 1873, at the Amsterdam Exhibition of 1883, at the Melbourne Jubilee Exhibition of 1884-85, at the Antwerp Exhibition,
and at the London Exhibition of 1886.
Honorable Mention at the Vienna Exhibition.
Diploma Awarded at the Melbourne Exhibition.
Diploma and Medal awarded at the Exposition Universelle D'Anvres, 1885 ;
also Honourably Mentioned at the same Exhibition. Established in 1845.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
Up-country Orders will be promptly Executed.
Cases of Rs. 50 and upwards will be sent free of Packing and Freight.
NONE ARE GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME
FRAMJEE NOWROJEE, No. 9, Forbes Street.

BERIGNY & Co., CALCUTTA.
NO. 1—MAHOGANY ACCIDENT CASE, containing six Tinctures for External Use, in stoppered bottles ; Plaster, and a Book of Directions. This case will be found most useful in all cases of Accident, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Scalds, Sprains, Abrasions of the Skin, Blisters from Rowing, Riding, or any violent exercise. Price Rs. 20.
No. 2—TINCTURE CASE, adapted to Dr. Laurie's "Guide for Family Use," as complete as possible, and well suited for beginners in Homœopathic practice. Price Rs. 35.
No. 15—VERTICAL MAHOGANY TINCTURE CASE, adapted to, and containing, Berjeau's "Treatment of Syphilis, &c." Price Rs. 50.
No. 16—RIFLE VOLUNTEER'S ACCIDENT CASE, contains three Tinctures for External Treatment, six bottles of Pilules for Internal Use, Plaster and Lint, with a little Chart of Instructions. All are to be used, in a compact and portable form, very little larger than a purse, which can be carried without inconvenience in the breastpocket, Price complete Rs. 10.
No. 17—VETERINARY CHEST, a case of medicines adapted to Harry Gooday's "Text Book of Veterinary Practice" for the treatment of the Horse, Dog, &c., containing a selection of the principal remedies, twenty-four in number, in half ounce bottles. Price Rs. 75.
No. 18—VETERINARY CHEST. A great big oak case adapted to Dr. Moores' Veterinary Homœopathy for the treatment of Beasts, and containing all the medicines required, that is seventy-two pound and ounce bottles of Tinctures, nine half-ounce bottles of Trituratious, a Graduated Dropping Glass, a pair of Scales and Weights, Scissors, Lint, Gutta-percha, and all other requisites—suitable for gentlemen owners of horses, horse dealers, stable keepers, veterinary surgeons, particularly Mofussil Residents. Price Rs. 165.
The above are only a few among many others always at stock. Medicine chests to suit in taste and requirements customers made on the shortest notice.
CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.
BERIGNY & Co,

SARSAPARILLA.
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD
It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system be comes less liable to attacks of illness.
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HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION,
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other Illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
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ENDOWMENT POLICIES
NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age ; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life ; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.
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with the ALTERNATIVE of
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Name
Address
Occupation
188
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Albert Building, Bombay,
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A VERY pretty little Watch, well finished, Jewelled movements, accurate and reliable.
GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

Gold Crystal-faced Keyless	Rs. 50
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IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 2s. 9d each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.
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SHE SHOWED SIGNS OF DEATH!
"52, Storks-road, S.E.,
June 2, 1887.
"To the Hop Bitters Company (Ld.)
41, Farringdon-road.
"I have much pleasure in testifying to the exceeding great value of your Bitters. My grandmother, who is now 78 years old, was taken very ill with a severe cold, which settled in her back, affecting the kidneys. I had medical

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Polo on the Maidan, 5 p.m.
University Convocation, 5-15 p.m.
Band, Marine Battalion, Yacht Club, 5-30 p.m.
Bombay Philharmonic Society's Concert, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 15th:—Clyde (s), from London; and Bhownagar (s), Bhownagar.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Pemba (s), for Persian Gulf and Karachi; Orient (barque), Cochin; and Booldana (s), Galle.

POLO.—The game this evening will be:—Stripes—Ramsay, Fenton, Warden, and Stewart; *vs.* White—Staden, Dixon, Graham, Begbie, and Beville. The play will commence at 5 p.m.

ACCIDENT AT CARNAC IRON WORKS.—Mahadoo Dowlata, employed at the Carnac Iron Works, yesterday afternoon, while at work, accidentally got his right hand caught in a lathe and two of his fingers were crushed. He was at once removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where the two fingers were amputated.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Marine Battalion, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening at 5-30 p.m.:—

March	Hercules	Bropsant.
Selection	Oh Irish Airs	Hartmann.
Waltz	The Ambassadors	Klen.
Song	As When the Snowdrift	Thomas.
Mazurka	The Alpine Rose	Strauss.
Gavotte	Du Pacha	Suppé.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THEFT BY AN OLD SERVANT.—At the Fort Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Hack charged Ramjee Bhawoo, before Mr. Hamilton, with committing theft of Rs. 30 in cash, the property of Dr. F. Seervai. The accused, it appeared, was a discharged servant of Dr. Seervai's, and, being acquainted with the interior arrangements of that gentleman's office, broke into the place on Thursday night. He forced open a table drawer in which he knew Dr. Seervai kept money, and appropriated Rs. 30 he found in it. The theft was discovered next morning, and the matter was reported to Mr. Hack, who arrested the accused. He recovered Rs. 27 from him, the rest having been spent by the accused. On the prisoner admitting his guilt he was sentenced to four months' hard labour.

DISHONEST SERVANTS.—Hossein Mudursha, a servant to Jainabee, a widow, living at new Nagpada, was yesterday charged before Mr. P. Ryan, at the Girgaum Police Court, with stealing two copper vessels, a cap, and two blankets, valued Rs. 16, the property of Jainabai, woman, on the 12th ultimo. The evidence for the prosecution went to show that the accused was left in charge of complainant's house and property while she proceeded to her native country three months ago. On her return to Bombay last evening, she found her house looked. She broke open the door and found the articles missing. She reported the matter to the police and the accused being arrested, the stolen property was recovered from a Marwaree with whom he had pledged the articles. Accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.—Babooo Bappoo, a domestic servant in the employ of Chutterbooj Morarjee, living at Tardeo, was also convicted yesterday, by Mr. P. Ryan, of stealing a bottle of cocoanut oil, a gold head ornament, three small gold beads, and fourteen false pearls, valued at Rs. 10-4, the property of his master, on Saturday last. The accused was arrested while endeavouring to dispose of the stolen articles in the Marwaree Bazar. Pleading guilty to the charge he was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

THE FATAL RESULT OF A DRUNKEN SQUABBLE.—At the Fort Police Court, yesterday, Superintendent Brett in charged two Mahomedans, Hussan Shaik Mahomed and Mahomed Abdool, before Mr. Hamilton, with causing hurt to Kamal Amir, a Mahomedan, on the 22nd December. The prisoners and others, it appeared, were drinking together in a toddy-shop on the night of the 22nd, when Kamal, who is a noted bad character and an old jail bird, entered the place. He was under the influence of liquor and, when he was refused a match to light a *beadee*, commenced to abuse everyone about him. From abuse it went to blows, and Kirmal was knocked down by the second prisoner. He picked up a bottle which he threw at Hussan, who, in defending himself with a stick, with which he struck Kirmal once or twice, hit a lamp hanging from the roof which fell on Kirmal and burnt him severely. The injured man was removed to hospital where he grew worse, and died next day. In disposing of the case his Worship considered that Mr. Brewin had acted rightly in charging the man with the offence of causing hurt, as the evidence would not have supported the graver charge of causing death by a rash act. His worship fined the first defendant Rs. 50 and the other Rs. 20, in default one month's hard labour each.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.—Friday last being the 5th birthday of little Prince Arthur, and the Princess Margaret completing her 6th year on Sunday, the double event was celebrated by their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, by giving a children's party on the former day. About twenty-five little guests, and a number of ladies and gentlemen were invited, proceedings commencing with tea at 5 p. m. The band of the Durham Light Infantry was present, and amongst various amusements the little ones were treated to a magic lantern entertainment, of which Mr Highmoor, of Messrs Phillips and Co., had charge. The slides included portraits of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, and their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and Duke of Connaught; views of Windsor, Frogmore, and Virginia water; incidents in the tour of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales in India; and a number of comic subjects. The little guests returned home about 7-30 p. m., highly delighted.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE CAMMATEEPOORA OUTRAGE.

THE woman, Rahju Hajeema, the wife of Beeput *alias* Salarbux Ismail, who, together with her husband, was assaulted at their residence on the morning of the 25th ultimo, in a chawl at Cammateepoora, 7th street, has also died at the J. J. Hospital from the effects of the assault on Sunday night. An inquest was held by the coroner, Dr. F. Blaney, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of the deceased. The body was formally identified by a relative of the deceased. A *post mortem* examination was ordered, and the inquest was adjourned.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

THE following shooting competitions took place at Coorla yesterday:—

E Company Bayley Shield.

	150 yds.	300 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
Sergt Maj W F Melvin	20	23	24	67
Vol G B Stacey	22	23	20	65
Lieut D J Sharp	22	20	20	62
Lieut G Lund	21	18	22	61
Vol L Crowley	23	20	15	58
Sergt A D Little	24	13	16	53
Lce-Corpl A Sharp	22	20	10	52
Copl H Ford	22	19	8	49
Corpl J W Robinson	21	9	8	38
Sergt J Gilder	18	10	6	34

E Co Wyer Cup.

	700 yds.	800 yds.	Total.
Vol G B Stacey	34	31	65
Sergt L Crowley	29	31	60
Sergt A D Little	33	17	50
Lieut D J Sharp	28	21	49
Lieut G Lund	23	20	43
Sergt-Major W F Melvin	14	18	32
Lce-Copl A Sharp	25	4	29

The Wyer Challenge Cup 5th competition E Co.
Three best scores.

Vol G B Stacey	64	61	65	190
Lieut G Lund	59	62	61	183
Sergt A D Little	61	59	61	181
Lce-Copl Sharp	60	62	52	174

Won by Vol G B Stacey.

B Co Wyer Cup.

	700 yds.	800 yds.	Total.
Lieut T M English	36	35	71
Capt R S Brown	34	25	59
Vol W Warner	23	24	47
Sergt E Thomas	24	22	46
Vol C J Hall	15	25	40
Corpl W G Nicol	17	13	30
Vol S Setterfield	15	10	25

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 38, Farringdon-road, London.

WESTERN INDIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE following is the list of the first five prize-winners in each match at the annual meeting of the Western India Rifle Association held between 15th September and 31st December.

CHAMPIONSHIP MEDALS.

Gold, Captain Lamb, 2nd Cheshire, Phillour... 548
Silver, Qr-Mr Strachan, 2nd Wiltshire, Peshawar ... 535
Bronze, Mr Dorabjee Padumjee, Poona ... 531

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION SILVER MEDAL.

Captain Lamb, 2nd Cheshire, Phillour ... 245

HYDERABAD RIFLE ASSOCIATION SILVER MEDAL.

Lce-Corpl H Viney, 2nd Wiltshire, Peshawar 214.

SOUTHERN INDIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION SILVER MEDAL.

Private Chivers, 2nd Wiltshire, Peshawar ... 189

BENGAL PRESIDENCY RIFLE ASSOCIATION SILVER MEDAL.

Vol Allen, E I R Vols, Delhi ... 161

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY CENTRAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION SILVER MEDALS.

Qr-Mr Sergt W Watkins, Bombay Vols, Coorla. 139

MATCH I.—The President's Prize, presented by Hon'ble J. B. Richey, C.S.I. Rifle—Any Military Breech-loader; 7 shots at 600 and 700 yards.

Capt E J Lamb, 2nd Cheshire, Phillour	66
Capt A H Atkinson, Deesa Poon	66
Sergt T Walden, 2nd Cheshire, Phillour	65
Havlr Lall Khan, 9th N I, Poona	65
Lt H B Spooner, C V R, Calcutta	64

MATCH II.—The Salar Jung Prize.—Rifle—Any Military Breech-loader; 7 shots at 500 yards.

Vol Picken, E I R Vols, Jamalpore	35
Capt E J Lamb, 2nd Cheshire, Phillour	34
Vol G B Stacey, Bombay Vols, Coorla	34
Havlr Lall Khan, 9th Bo N I, Poona	33
Pte J Chivers, 2nd Wiltshire, Peshawar	33

MATCH III.—The Members Match, Rifle—Any Military Breech-loader; 7 shots at 200 yards.

Vol D Picken, E I R Vols, Jamalpore	35
Qr-Mr Sergt F McDonnell, P V R, Poona	34
Pte J Chivers, 2nd Wiltshire, Peshawar	34
Mr Dorabjee Padumjee, Poona	33
Capt E J Lamb, 2nd Cheshire, Phillour	33

MATCH IV.—The Nizam's Prize—Rifle—Any Military Breech-loader; 10 shots at 900 yards.

Qr-Mr Sergt F McDonnell, P V R, Poona	46
Lt F A Hayden, Duke of Wellington Regt, Delhi	45
Sergt D Clabby, P V R, Poona	45
Sergt-Major A D Scott, B B and C I R Vol, Bandora	45
Capt E J Lamb, 2nd Cheshire, Phillour	44

MATCH V.—The Governor's Prize, presented by H E the Rt Hon'ble Lord Reay, LL,D Rifle—Any Military Breech-loader; 10 shots at 800 yards.

Qr-Mr D Strachan, 2nd Wiltshire, Peshawar	47
Havlr Sirpatjee Salvee, 9th Bo N I, Poona	47
Sergt D Clabby, P V R, Poona	47
Sergt Cowan, 1st Borderers, Sialkote	47
Lce-Corpl H Viney, 2nd Wiltshire, Peshawar	47

MATCH VI.—The Kolhapur Cup.—Rifle—Any Military Breech-loader; 7 shots at 200 and 500 yards.

Vol J J Jahans, N-W R Vols, Phillour	66
Capt E J Lamb, 2nd Cheshire, Phillour	66
Lt H B Spooner, C V R, Calcutta	66
Vol R Reeves, 3rd P V R, Mooltan	66
Mr Dorabjee Padumjee, Poona	66

MATCH VII.—The Gaekwar's Prize.—Rifle—Any Military Breech-loader; 7 shots at 800 and 900 yards.

Qr-Mr D Strachan, 2nd Wiltshire, Peshawar	68
Capt T S Bran, 2nd P V R, Simla	65
Qr-Mr Sergt W Watkins, Bo Vols, Coorla	63
Private Roberts, Rl War Regt, Jubbulpore	62
Corpl C D Nyas, C V R, Calcutta	62

MATCH VIII.—The Takhtsingjee's (Bhownuggur) Prize.—Rifle—Any Military Breech-loader; 7 shots at 500 and 600 yards.

Capt E J Lamb, 2nd Cheshire, Phillour	68
Mr Dorabjee Padumjee, Poona	68
Corpl C D Nyas, C V R, Calcutta	66
Lce-Corpl Coates, 1st Borderers, Sialkot	65
Lieut Blyth, Rl War Regt, Jubbulpore	65

MATCH IX.—The Cutch Prize.—Rifle—Any 10 shots at 800 and 900 yards.

Lieut J S C Davies, A R V, Allahabad	94
Qr-Mr D Strachan, 2nd Wiltshire, Peshawar	93
Lieut Hayden, Duke of Wellington Regt, Delhi	93
Sergt T Morris, Viceroy's Band, Simla	92
Lce-Corpl A Gasper, C V R, Calcutta	92

MATCH X.—The Long Range Contest.—Rifle—Any 10 shots at 1,000 yards.

Qr-Mr Sergt W Watkins, Bo Vols, Coorla	50
Lce-Corpl Chandler, Rl War Regt, Jubbulpore	46
Qr-Mr D Strachan, 2nd Wiltshire, Peshawar	45
Pte Hurrell, 1st Borderers, Sialkote	45
Sergt Cowan, 1st Borderers, Sialkote	45

MATCH XI.—Sportsmen's Contest.—Rifle—Any. Double or Single-barrel; 6 shots at 100 and 150 yards.

Vol P Litchfield, Dehra Doon	60
Sergt B Herlihy, Viceroy's Band, Simla	59
Mr C Litchfield, Dehra Doon	59

MATCH XII.—The Commander-in-Chief's Prize, presented by H R H the Duke of Connaught KG, KT, KP.—Rifle—Martini-Henry or Snider; 7 shots at 500 and 600 yards.

Sergt B Herlihy, Viceroy's Band, Simla	69
Havlr Shaik Abdul Kadar, 9th Bo N I, Poona	68
Sergt T Morris, Viceroy's Band, Simla	66
Sergt-Maj Seaman, West Riding Regt, Rawal-Pindi	65
Pte Hutchinson, 1st Borderers, Sialkot	65

MATCH XIII—The Bayley Volunteer Contest.—Rifle—Government Martini-Henry; 7 shots at 500 and 600 yards.

Sergt J Mawhood, P V R, Kirkee	69
Lt H Dale, E I R Vol, Jubbulpore	68
Vol J O M Farrell, P V R, Calcutta	68
Sergt T Atkins, E I R Vol, Jubbulpore	67
Cr-Sergt E O Mendies, P V R, Calcutta	65

The above are subject to corrections.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 17.

(Before the Hon. the Acting CHIEF JUSTICE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

159-87—Little, S F and N—Runchordas Premji vs Dewkorebai and others—Hore, C and B.—Part heard.
214-87—Hore, C and B—Premabai vs Dewkorebai—Shamrao, P.
274-87—Craigie, L and O—Janardhun Muddonji and others vs Muddonji Bhowji and others—Payne, G and S, and Chalk, W and S.
275-87—Craigie, L and O—Janardhun Muddonji and another vs Muddonji Bhimji—Chalk, W and S.
301-87—Ardesir, H and D—Labai vs Mahomedbhoy Nathoo—Jefferson, B and D.
317-87—Tyabji and D—Nanalal Lulloobhoy vs Harlochund Jugoosha and others—Macfarlane, E and H, P G and S, and M and D.
150-86—Little, S F and N—Meherabebee vs. Haji Sheir Mahomed bin Amoomoola—Thakurdas D and C.
30-87—Jefferson, B and D—Sakharam Gungaram Udar and another vs Tulsibai and another—Mirza, H K.
441-86—Little S F N—Esmailji Ebrahimji vs Bapuji Framji and others—Pestonji and R, and Craigie L and O.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Summary suits to be heard in Chambers under rule 10, A, 1.

345-86—Nanu and H—Jehangir Eduljee Davur vs Dadabhoy Cursetjee Ashburner and others.
495-87—Payne G and S—Loomba Rama and others vs—Ardeseer Byramji Kapadia.

For Consent Decree.

472-87—Mirza H K—Juggonnath Dewji vs Dewji Poonji—In person.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Undefended New Long Cause.

468-87—Tobin and R—Mahomedally Jafferji vs Mahomed Yacoob bin Shaik Adum Dhamasker.

Long Causes.

384-87—Mansuklal and D—Damodhur Eswardas vs P A Misquitta and others—Balkrishna and D—Part heard.
360-87—Wadia and G—Haji Jaclaria Cummoo and others vs Haji Vydina Cassim and others—Tobin and R, and Jefferson, B and D.
394-87—Mansuklal and D—Jewa Visram vs Ludha Cullian—Jefferson, B and D.
396-87—Pestonji and R—Raichund Khooshalchund and another vs Mohunlal Magunlal and another—T A Bland.
401-87—J C Cama—Merwanji Pestonji Taback vs L W G Rivett Carnac and others—Ardesir, H and D and Little, S F and N.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 15th January, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·900
Temperature of the Air	75·3
Wet Bulb Termometer	69·2
Dew Point	66·2
Relative humidity of Air	·739
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	80·9
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	68·8
General Directions of Wind*	NNE. ENE. WNW. NW. NNW. N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	203

*From midnight to midnight.

MANDLIK TESTIMONIAL MEETING AT POONA.

A MEETING of the numerous friends and admirers of the Hon'ble Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayen Mandlik, C.S.I., was held in Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit's Hall, in Bhavani Peth on the 8th instant, in connection with Rao Saheb Mandlik Testimonial Fund. Gentleman representing all classes of the native community and interests were present. Sirdar Baba Saheb Sanglikar presided:—

In opening the meeting the chairman remarked:—

"The public of Western India had recognised Rao Sahib Mandlik as one whose views are definite and well formed. Under these circumstances, the movement for a testimonial was spontaneous and had originated in the desire of the majority of the public. It is believed Rao Saheb Mandlik has done substantial service to the people of the Bombay Presidency and of India, in fearlessly stating their views both to the Government and to those who have it in their power to do good to India. His utterances in the Legislative Council of India and in public meetings of Bombay it would be wise for our reformers to remember. I am sure that in raising a testimonial to Mr. Mandlik the public of the Deccan is taking a step which does honor to itself. (Applause.)"

Saheb Mahadeo Moreshwar Kunte who moved the first resolution said:—

"The Rao Saheb's rigid moral character, proof to the tempting persuasions of his friends, his conscientious advocacy of the rights of the people, his services to the cause of Khots, Inamdars, Sahagirdars and other classes, his fearless discharge of his duties, and his importune utterances in the Municipality of Bombay, and in the local and Supreme Legislative Councils—all these entitle the Rao Saheb to a recognition of his services at their hands." (Cheers.) The proposition he proposed was "that this meeting sympathises with the movement now on foot in Bombay to establish a suitable testimonial in honor of the Honorable Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayan Mandlik, C.S.I., for his long, zealous and distinguished public services, and resolves that a subscription list be circulated among the Honorable gentleman's friends and admirers in Poona."

The proposition was seconded by Rao Bahadur Hari Ravji Chiplunkar, and carried unanimously.

Rao Bahadur Daji Nikant Nagarkar, then proposed:—

"That a committee be formed consist, of the following gentlemen, with power to add to their number, to carry out the objects of the meeting:—Sirdar Khan Bahadur Hoshangji Jamasji Dastur, Pestonji Hormusji Cama, Esq., C.I.E., Sirdar Rao Bahadur Vitarangam Aya Mudliar, Sirdar Ganpatrao Vinayak Sanglikar, Rao Bahadur Khanderao Vishwanath Raste, Rao Bahadur Krishnajee Luxuman Nulkar, C.I.E. Mr. Vithalrao Narayen Natoo Rao Bahadur Narayen Bhicaji Joglekar, Rao Saheb Mahadeo Moreshwar Kunte, Rao Bahadur Hari Keshav Chiplunkar, Messrs. Hindoomal Balmukund Bhai Manaram Naik, Professor Govind Vittal Karkare, Messrs. Abdul Wahed, Nowroji Framji Ardeseer, Sirdar Rangrao Vinayak Purandare, Rao Bahadur Vasudeo Bahooji Kanitkar, Mr. Damodar Janardan Gokhle, Rao Bahadur Daji Nilkant Nagarkar, Messrs. Shivram Hari Sathe, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Rajanna Lingoo, Dr. Rao Bahadur Yesgan Bapuji Gholley, Rao Bahadur Narayen Bhai Bandeker, Rao Saheb Narso Ranchandra Godbole, Dr. Bhimji Amrit Chobay, Mahamahopadya Ramshastree Apte, Mr. Gopal Ganesh Agarkar Khan Saheb Fazlbhoy Pestonji, Rao Saheb Mahadeo Balaji Jasanjali, Mr. Narayen Chintaman Phadtare, the Honorable Rao Bahadur Madeo Vasudev Barve, C.I.E. Messrs. Manekji Bomanjee, Sorabji Gurgaulu, Balkrishna Savenna, Amrit Hari, Ardeshir Bhicajibhoy, Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, Khan Bahadur Dadabhoy Faloonji, Rao Bahadur Mahadeo Govind Ranade, C.I.E. and Rao Bahadur Gopalrao Hari Deshmuk, of these Messrs. Damodhar Janardan Gokhale, and Bal Gangadhar Tilak, and Manekji Bomanji to act as secretaries and Mr. Balkrishna Sayanna as treasurer."

The proposition was seconded by Rao Bahadur Vasudev Bapuji Kanitkar and passed.

Rao Bahadur Krishnaji Luxman Nulkar, C.I.E., then rose to propose a vote of thanks to the chairman and also to Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit for kindly allowing the use of the Hall for the occasion.

Rao Bahadur Narayen Bhai Danderao seconded the proposition which was unanimously carried, and the proceedings terminated after a few words from Mr. Balkrishna Sayanna.

THE POONA CITY SANITATION QUESTION.

AT the instance of the Sarvajanik Sabha meeting of the principal inhabitants of the City and Cantonment of Poona was held on Sunday evening, at Gadria's Wada, Shanwar Peth, to consider the means, and to make suggestions to the Municipality and to Government with a view to secure the thorough sanitation of the city of Poona, so as to prevent the outbreak of cholera and such other epidemics, which now prevail to a large extent in the city of Poona.

The following propositions were made and carried unanimously:—

(1) "That this meeting expresses its gratitude for the grant of the present constitution of the Poona Municipality, which is based on a more popular representation; and in view of the fact that cholera threatens to be a periodical epidemic in this city, this meeting would press upon the attention of the Municipality the necessity of taking more vigorous action in stamping out the present epidemic, and in taking such steps to improve the gradual sanitary condition of the city as may be deemed necessary as a precaution against the re-appearance of the disease."

2. "That this meeting has read with satisfaction the several recommendations of the recent Poona Sanitary Commission sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 3665, dated the 6th December 1886; and regarding the proper sanitation and effectual conservancy of the city as a matter of paramount importance to the health of the city and its environs, consider it to be its duty to move earnestly, that both Government and the Municipality take the necessary steps to act up those recommendations which refer respectively to them, without avoidable delay, *viz* :—

(1.) The Government to close the irrigation channels, as recommended by the Government Sanitary Committee, as speedily as practicable, without waiting for estimates for compensation, and without reference to financial considerations.

(2. Government to take steps towards making the Khadakwasla Canal staunch, as recommended by the same Commission, as speedily as practicable.

(3.) The Municipality to take steps to thoroughly empty and cleanse the old main drains, gutters, and privies, and provide for more or, better ones where wanted; and to maintain those works of drainage and conservancy in an efficient condition, without interruption or failure.

(4.) The Municipality to take steps to ensure the purity of the water-supply of the city at present obtained from different sources, by, firstly, universally using iron pipes all through the city limits, and secondly by providing efficient means of filtering the water."

3. "That the Municipality should appoint a Standing Committee to carry out the suggestions now made, and publish for the information of the public quarterly reports of health setting forth at length such works as may have been executed during that quarter. This meeting further wishes to place on record its opinion that the insanitary condition of the city of Poona—a city once noted for its salubrity—is seriously aggravated by the perennial irrigation carried on within the Municipal limits, and in the immediate neighbourhood, from the Khadkawasla Canal; and that this evil should be eradicated by the closure of the channels of such irrigation early enough to allow the water in the subsoil to evaporate during the course of the present dry season."—*Deccan Herald.*

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 14th Jan. as compared with the statement of the 7th Jan.:—

LIABILITIES.	Jan. 7. Rs.	Dec. 30. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorised Securities	25,00,000	26,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	59,43,909	55,73,169
do. do. at Branches	17,30,915	14,54,802
Other Deposits	2,77,86,337	2,89,20,032
Post Bills	16,096	13,050
Cash Credits undrawn	12,79,546	11,86,880
	Rs 4,92,56,803	4,97,97,934
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorised Securities	33,40,423	34,92,092
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	35,00,397	33,37,123
Loans, on Security of do.	38,41,987	37,56,743
Current Accounts, overdrawn	4,269	4,438
Bills Discounted and purchased	2,15,28,516	2,28,94,368
Stamps	27,846	27,712
Head Stock Rs. 5,36,368 Amt. applied in reduction 2,85,000	3,01,169	3,01,368
Bullion	1,32,300	1,32,300
Cash Balances with Correspondents	11,70,287	11,17,785
Cash and Currency Notes	1,54,09,908	1,52,31,005
	4,92,56,803	4,97,97,934

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HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 16.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY, Acting CHIEF JUSTICE.)

WINDING-UP OF THE NARAYEN COTTON MILLS.

THIS was an application by the liquidators of the Narayen Cotton Mills Company, Messrs. Dhunjibhoy H. Wadia and Shivram V Bhandarkar, that an order be passed directing that the voluntary winding-up of the company shall continue subject to the supervision of the Court under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act of 1882. The applicants, who appeared in person, stated that at a special general meeting of the shareholders of the company held on the 1st August last, the company was wound up voluntarily by an extraordinary resolution passed under section 173 of the Indian Companies Act; and that they were appointed the liquidators. They believed that the assets of the company were not sufficient to satisfy in full the claims of the creditors and meet the expenses of the liquidation, and as several creditors had already brought suits and others contemplated similar action, the petitioners found the present application necessary, in order to provide for a just, equitable, and rateable distribution of the assets, and to prevent any attachment against the property of the company at the instance of any of the creditors to the prejudice of the other creditors. It was therefore necessary that all suits and proceedings against the company be stayed. Under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act, this protection was afforded only if the winding-up of a company was carried on under the supervision of the Court; and hence the present application.

There being no opposition, his lordship made an order as applied for directing that the creditors, contributories, and liquidators should apply to the Judge in chambers as occasion might arise.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BIRDWOOD and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS.)

REVERSAL OF A MAGISTRATE'S ORDER.

AGAINST an order passed by Mr. Bomonjee Eduljee Modi, First-class Magistrate, Broach, one Gordhundass Jasunadas petitioned the Court for revision; and the petition was heard before their lordships. Mr. Manekshah Jehangirshah appeared for the petitioner.

It was stated that the petitioner was directed by the Magistrate not to open any windows or doors on the west side of his house, as they would interfere with the alleged privacy of the complainants, Bhukandas Bhaktidas and Manekbai Jugaldas; but was directed to put them up at the southern end of the wall. The petitioner contended that the Magistrate had no right to make the order; and that he had no jurisdiction under the Criminal Procedure Code to decide cases of alleged breach of privacy; nor could the likelihood of a breach of the peace justify him in taking such action.

Their lordships, after hearing arguments, passed the following order:—His right to privacy which, the opponent said, had been infringed by the applicant opening certain windows and doors in the wall of his house, from which he could look out and survey the opponent's premises, is not a right in the assertion of which the opponent would be justified in entering upon the applicant's premises and closing the doors and windows. It is not a right to prevent the doing of anything in or upon any tangible immoveable property within the meaning of section 147 of the Code of Criminal Procedure as held by the Magistrate. The opponent's remedy was clearly by civil suit and injunction. The Magistrate thinks that a breach of the peace would be the consequence of his refusal to interfere under section 147, but that seems extremely doubtful. If there is any fear of the opponent trespassing on the applicant's property, and there causing a breach of the peace the Magistrate can proceed under chapter 8 part B., of the Code. His order of the 21st September, 1887, prohibiting the applicant from putting up certain doors and windows to his house, is reversed.

DISPUTED TRANSACTION BY MERCHANTS.

AT the Small Cause Court yesterday, Mr. W. E. Hart, the Chief Judge, delivered the following judgment in the case of Ball, Bevan and Co. *vs.* J. A. Dolton & Co., in which Mr. Smetham, appeared for the plaintiffs and the defendant in person.

His Honour, delivering judgment, said:—This is a suit to recover Rs. 2,000 alleged to be the value of goods of the plaintiffs come to the hands of the defendants for sale on account of the plaintiffs, for which the defendants have failed to account. Part of these goods are said to have been consigned to the late Mr. G. L. Trevor, formerly the commission agent of the plaintiffs, and at his death to have been taken over by the defendants on their succeeding to Mr. Trevor's business. The rest of the goods are said to have been consigned by the plaintiff's direct to the defendants for sale upon the same terms as Mr. Trevor worked for them. A description of all the goods, with their invoice values, is contained in the statement C. annexed to the plaint, and it is admitted that all, save the last three items in this statement, are goods falling under the first head as alleged to have been originally consigned to Mr. Trevor, while the last three items only are the goods consigned direct to the defendants. The defendants deny that they took over Mr. Trevor's business or are affected in any way by the liability attaching to any goods consigned to him except so far as the same are shown to have come to their hands. With this exception they say plaintiffs cause of action, if any, is against Mr. Trevor's executors, not against them. As to the goods which they admit to have come to their hands, the defendants deny that the alleged invoice values in the statement C, are the correct values. As to these goods, they further say, they have returned to the plaintiffs all save those they have sold, as to which they are liable to account only for the price realised, viz., Rs. 1,220, against which they set off Rs. 1,800 in respect of their own agency charges and Rs. 78-2 for cash disbursements, counterclaiming against the plaintiffs, the balance Rs. 658-2. In respect to this counterclaim, they say their work for plaintiffs was independent of any agreement, the plaintiffs may have had with Mr. Trevor, and they further say that Mr. Trevor's agreement was not with the plaintiffs, but with one Mr. Baxter personally, and cannot therefore be used in regard to the goods of the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs are willing to allow the commission allowed to Mr. Trevor in respect of sales, and so much on account of the cash disbursements as the defendants prove they have actually expended on account of the goods. Defendants admit that Mr. Trevor died on 18th July, 1887, and that almost immediately thereafter the defendant, Mr. Dolton, took possession of all the goods then remaining still unsold. In fact, his letter of 27th July, 1886, to plaintiffs (Exhibit No.4) in the last para. contains a distinct statement that he had then "taken charge of the goods already received, and was making arrangements for disposal of the same, and that they were perfectly safe from being mixed up in Mr. Trevor's estate." Now of all the goods mentioned in statement C as claimed in this suit, it appears that the only ones of which the defendants now dispute having had the possession are those mentioned in the second and third items. As to the others the dispute is as to their condition, or value, not as to their possession at some time in some condition, and as to these two items the contention is that they had gone into Mr. Trevor's estate and not been received by plaintiffs. In the face of the letter I have just quoted, written before any dispute arose, and never since modified or explained, I do not see how such a contention can now be allowed. I, therefore, hold that all the goods mentioned in statement C, that is, the goods in question in this suit came to the hands of the defendants, and they are therefore liable to account for them all. As to the return, there, is no evidence of any of the goods in the suit having been returned besides those admitted by the plaintiffs which are allowed for in statement C. So that the questions at issue are, in fact, only two—first, the value for which the defendants must account; and, secondly, the amount to which they are entitled as remuneration. As to the value the question seems to be whether the plaintiffs are to charge the defendants Rs.2,000 which is the value put by themselves on their goods in the invoices forwarded with them, or Rs. 1,220, the price actually realized by their sale. I am of opinion that the latter is the proper charge in the absence of proof of improper sale. For in the absence of specific instructions much must be left to the discretion of a foreign agent for sale. In such case the invoice I take to be generally rather a guide than a binding direction. If the agent is acting reasonably and for the interest of his principal under the particular circumstances of the case he may be justified in selling for a sum considerably below the invoice price, or even in throwing away unsaleable or damaged articles. Here the difference does not seem to be very great, nor was it until after disputes arose between the parties that objection seems have been taken to the sum of Rs. 1,220 stated by defendants to be the amount realized by the sale of such articles as they sold. The only remaining question then is as to the amount the defendants are entitled to credit against the sum of Rs. 1,220 in respect of their services. They claim Rs. 1,878-2, which, in my opinion, is quite preposterous. The idea that an agent is to charge his principal for his services more than half as much again as those services realize for him, without showing a distinct agreement to that effect or some very special circumstances, is too ridiculous to be entertained for a moment. The defendant's letters before disputes had arisen show clearly that they were willing to work for the same remuneration as Mr. Trevor viz., 10 per cent. or in some cases even 5 per cent., and though there may have been no binding agreement to this effect, the fact is a pretty clear indication of what they then considered a reasonable remuneration. It is true they also say they expect business to the extent of Rs. 400 per month, but this is only the expression of a hope, and is nowhere made a condition of taking the work. On the other hand nothing is ever said till after disputes had arisen of any intention to charge Rs. 150 per month for services, and that the parties would ever have selected such a system of remuneration for work of this description seems to me very improbable. The defendants attempted to make out that they had expended an immense amount of time and high class labour on the plaintiffs' affairs, but did not show that they had done more in the way of correspondence and the pursuit of defaulters then generally falls to the lot of those who undertake this class of business or, in fact, done any but ordinary routine work except, perhaps, in the one instance of relieving the goods in Mr. Trevor's poss

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Catalogues are published, and the plants on view.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Norman Villa," Mazagon, opposite the Hamilton Hotel, the valuable and handsome black wood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate ebony wood grand square piano by Richard Lipp (very little used), handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich Brussels carpets, Hink's patent table and hanging kerosine lamps a choice collection of flower pots, consisting of Poona roses of all kinds, sweet briar, ferns, crotons, &c., the property of ALEXANDER MENESSE, Esq.
Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

On MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Upper Colaba, the very valuable and handsome black wood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany grand-square pianoforte by Richard Lipp and Soehne, specially made for Indian climate, very handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oil-paintings in gilt frame, handsome Hink's patent duplex table and hanging kerosine lamps, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, a handsome strong nearly new victoria, in very good order, one first-rate cow with calf, giving nine seers of milk daily, one she-goat, giving three seers of milk daily, one English-made lady's saddle by "Peat," sets or single and double harness, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of E. J. SIMKINSON.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

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MESSRS. BENNETT and Co. have been favoured with instructions from HORMUSJI N. VAKEEL, Esq., Solicitor (leaving Bombay), to sell by Public Auction at his residence, "Village View," at the bottom of Dongersy Road, Malabar Hill, at 1-30 p.m., on SATURDAY, the 21st, and TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, the 24th, 25th, 26th, and 28th instant, the whole of his superb household furniture and effects, including a large valuable library. The furniture, with few exceptions, was designed and executed to order by Mr. Wimbridge, and consists of complete suite for drawing-room, boudoir, library, and bed-room of the best make and workmanship, covered in the latest Art fabrics of the finest quality. The billiard-table and fittings including a telescope chandelier of six kerosine storm and punkha proof, Hink's duplex patent lamps, and mahogany combination cabinet, made to special order, are by John Roberts and Co., and used for two months only. The dining-room furniture is partly by Wimbridge, partly by John Roberts and Co., and partly by Jamshedjee Nowrojee, and consists of handsome sideboard in choice wood, dinner-wagons, large telescopic dining-table to seat sixteen persons, chairs, &c., &c., to match, superb electro-plated ware of exquisite design (specially ordered from Europe, a great portion of which has been only recently unpacked, and in many instances never used), consisting of epergnes, centre-pieces, &c., &c. Very handsome porcelain dinner and dessert services of the finest quality, hand painted. Numerous table and cabinet ornaments in fine Satsuma, Kanga Doultan, Limoges, Dresden and crown Derby ware. Very rich fine quality Brussels, Wilton, Persian, Warangal and other carpets, a first-rate rich-toned cottage piano, specially ordered from Europe and made for the Indian climate. A few choice oleographs and other pictures. Valuable clocks in bronze, very handsome glass and bronzed table, hanging and wall lamps by Ostler & Co; and other well-known makers. A strong English-built mail-phaeton by "Lewis of Salisbury." This auction is *bona fide*, and the property is on view.

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Will be sold on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m. It contains hundreds of volumes of valuable Standard Works, in all classics of Literature, comprising History, Biography, Travel, Poetry, Science, and Fiction by the best standard authors. The Classics, works of reference and general works of English Literature. Some scarce and out of print, especially rich in HISTORY, many of the best LIBRARY EDITIONS in HANDSOME LEATHER BINDINGS.
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On MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Free Lands," Parel, adjoining Elphinstone College, opposite the Victoria Gardens, the valuable and handsome black wood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, glass and crockery ware, a sweet-toned rosewood grand square pianoforte by Richard Lipp, in first-rate order, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a handsome English-built, single-seated office brougham, in very good order, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c. &c., the property of Professor J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE.
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On WEDNESDAY, the 1st proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms.
The bungalow with out-houses, known as "Chowk Hotel," situated at Matheran containing by admeasurement 5 acres and 26 goontas. The bungalow has a very large accommodation and commands an excellent view.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.
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Bombay, 17th January, 1888.

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FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona or the sale of
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NOTES
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 16.

FINANCIAL advices from London by wire under Saturday's date show no change in any item. The Mincing Lane and wheat markets also were without further movement. The Import of Linseed for the week is given as 8,000 quarters, which is 2,000 quarters more than were received in the previous week. The lower quotations for Bengals, which we gave on Saturday evening, have been corrected; and it now appears that an advance of 1-16d. took place in the three grades quoted by Reuter.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	3,70,740
Do. Branches	Dec.	"	2,76,113
Other Deposits	Inc.	"	11,33,696
Government Securities	Inc.	"	1,51,669
Loans	Dec.	"	85,244
Bills Discounted	Inc.	"	8,65,852
Cash with other Banks	Dec.	"	52,502
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	"	1,75,803

The slight decrease of 1¾ lakh in the Bank's Cash Balance, shows that the directors were far from having occasion to follow the example of the Bank of Bengal last week; and the movement which has taken place under the several items points to a languid state of trade which is confirmed by the comparatively small amount of business passing in Produce, in Freights and in Exchange. The figures before us show, it is true, an increase of some 8¾ lakhs in discounts; but, on the other hand, private Deposits had increased materially, and loans were a little less, giving the net result of are increase of 3½ lakhs in trade requirements, at a time when the current might be expected to be running the other way.

COTTON.—Our market has been quiet to-day with a moderate business doing in ready new Cotton; but with little enquiry for future delivery at current rates. Bengal and Khangaum show most strength, and the former growth may be called partially a rupee per candy dearer; while "Good" Khangaum, for March delivery, is quoted Rs. 3 per candy above Saturday's rate. Prices of other growths may be called steady when not firm. Purchases of new staff on the spot are reported to the extent of about 1,000 bales, of which half were Bengal, at Rs. 168-75, and the rest Akola, at Rs. 210; Khangaum, at Rs. 209; and Dhulia, at Rs. 181. Local consumers also took 300 bales of old Compta, at Rs. 165-8; and 100 bales old Dhollera, at Rs. 190-205 per candy. The Cotton Trade Association's quotations are as follows:—

	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengal	178-9	168-9	163	January.
Do.	178	168	162	February.
Khangaum	...	217	210	Ready.
Do.	...	215	209	March.
Julgaum	...	204	197	Ready.
Do.	...	201	194	March.
Akola	...	214	209	Ready.
Do.	...	213	208	May.
Broach	238	...	231	March.
Bhownuggur	...	205	197-8	April.
Do.	...	204	197	May.
Dharwar	...	...	204-5	do.
Western	...	...	189	do.

WHEAT.—Red Delhi of the New Crop is quoted 6 pies lower, at Rs. 4-2-0 per cwt.; and Pessy, of both qualities, and Delhi No. 1, may be contracted for upon rather easier terms for April-May delivery. In old there is the usual retail business going on in Ekdani at previous rates amongst dealers.

SEED.—A few contracts in the New Crop of *Rapeseed* are being made between dealers, chiefly in Yellow Cawnpore for April-May delivery, which is quoted 6 pies lower at Rs. 5-13-6 per cwt. Nothing of importance is doing in *Linseed* or in *Gingelly*, which are quoted as before. *Poppy Seed* of the New Crop is, quoted rather lower, at Rs. 6-5-6 and Old is 2 annas cheaper at Rs. 7-6-0 per cwt.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	5,275 bales.
Wheat	11,597 cwt.
Linseed	5,939 "
Rapeseed	989 "
Gingelly	8,321 "
Groundnuts	9,273 "

FREIGHTS have been firmer to-day, and 18s. 9d. has been quoted for Cotton to Liverpool, and the same for Continental Ports generally, the rate for Seed and Wheat being 1s. 3d. less. Cotton to Trieste and Venice is 27s. 6d. at a par of Exchange.

EXCHANGE has been firm, and we quote an advance of 1-32d. both in Bank Bills and Mercantile Paper for current business. The firmer state of the market has been owing rather to the small enquiry for Bank Paper, than to the supply of private Bills, which continues very limited. We give ready rates as follows, forward quotations being 1-32d. higher.

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 5 1-32d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 5d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 5 3-32d.	"
Credits	do.	1s. 5 7-32d.	"
Francs	do.	1·81½d.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has advanced 5-16 to-day, the cash rate for Fours at closing being 98¼, while for the February account 98⅜ may be called the quotation, and 97½ for March. A good deal has been doing for the earlier settlement, but less for Money and for the March account.

SHARES.—There has been a good inquiry for Mill shares again to-day, and City of Bombay have advanced Rs. 10; while Jevraz Balloo, Luckmidas Khimji, New Great Eastern, and Queen are all Rs. 5 higher. East Indian Press are Rs. 10 up. Port Canning are also quoted Rs. 10 higher.

NOW READY.
MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY.
FOR
1888.
Printed and published at the
"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.
The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.
While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.
The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press.

UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

VISITORS are requested to be in their SEATS by 5 p.m.
MEMBERS of the SENATE are requested to be in the UNIVERSITY LIBRARY by 4-45 p. m.
Graduates of the University desiring admission to the seats reserved for Graduates in Academic Costume are requested to be in the University Library by 4-15 p.m.
Candidates for DEGREES are requested to be in the UNIVERSITY LIBRARY by 3 p.m. to robe and to have their places assigned them.
PETER PETERSON, D. Sc.
University Registrar.
Bombay, 17th January 1888.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

GRAY—WORSOP—December 22, at Kilburn, John Foster, son of William Gray, Esq., Cork, to Emma Louisa Arthur, daughter of the late Major M A Worshop, Madras Staff Corps.
MONTE GALLO—READ—February 13, at Rome, the Count F Saverio Pierantoni Di Monte Gallo, of Roma, to Mary Ellen Grose, widow of Major Alexis Read, Madras Staff Corps.
SPENS—M'MAHON—December 29, at Hanover-square, Major James Spens, 85th King's Light Infantry, son of the late Capt Spens, Royal (Bengal) Engineers, to Ida Beatrice, daughter of Major M'Mahon, of Bryanston-square.

DEATHS.

HODGSON—December 24, at Piccadilly, Major-General Henry Burdon Hodgson, late Bombay Army, aged 56.
KER—December 25, at Great Malvern, Major-General Darling Ker, late of the 6th Regt N I, Bombay Army, aged 84.
MONTGOMERY—December 28, Sir Robert Montgomery, G C B, K C B, aged 78.
RAVENSHAW—December 28, at West Brighton, Emily Catherine, daughter of the late John Goldsboro Ravenshaw, Esq., formerly of the Hon E I C S.
SCOTT—December 27, at Bolton-gardens West, Robert Alexander, son of the late James Scott, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service.
VARDON—December 24, at Torquay, Rebecca, wife of E S Vardon, of Calcutta, aged 31.
WHITTARD—December 22, at Malta, on his voyage homeward from India, Captain Thomas Ward Whittard, of the E I S N Co.'s Service, aged 38.
WINCHESTER—December 25, at Edinburgh, James Webster Winchester, LL.D., Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, retired, Bombay Army.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

FOOKS—January 14, at Poona, the wife of Surgeon G. E. Fooks, I. M. S., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

PRESCOTT—BROOKS—January 9, at St. Thomas' Cathedral, by the Rev. F. N. Hill, M.A., Henry William deBlaquiere Prescott, eldest son of the late Henry Prescott, Esq., of Bombay, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of James Brooke, Esq., of "Brookly," Bombay.—(No cards.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

DOUIE—January 9, at Umballa Cantonment, the wife of J M Douie, B C S, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

LISSANT—HILL—January 11, at the Old Church, Calcutta, Sydney H Lissant to Marie Theresa Hill.

DEATH.

ROBEY—January 8, at Rawalpindi, from pneumonia, Mr Samuel Robey, Station Master, North-Western Railway, aged 35 years.

The Bombay Gazette
TUESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1888.

THE Town Council of Calcutta proposes to profit by the example set by the Bombay Corporation in acquiring the frontages of a new road as well as the new roadway so as to secure for the rate-payers, who are at the cost of making the road, a portion of the increment of value effected by the improvement carried out. We say a portion of the increment, for a part of it necessarily accrues to the owners of the adjacent land in two forms—one the percentage beyond the selling value of the land payable for disturbance, and, secondly, the whole of the enhancement in the value of the land adjacent to the frontages consequent on the opening up of a new thoroughfare in the neighbourhood, giving scope for side streets, sites for additional buildings, and the like. The system is not only perfectly just in its operation, but is highly beneficial to the landowners, who profit directly by the fact that the Municipality thus acquires the means of opening up new roads and creating new streets which could not be called into existence by the wasteful and slovenly process of buying only the actual ground needed for the roads and leaving to chance the provision of sites and plans necessary for the construction of the lines of houses on either side of it. When the making of a new road involves an absolute expenditure of capital which will never be recouped, nothing short of dire necessity will drive a prudent Municipality to undertake so costly a work that can never repay the money spent upon it, but will, on the contrary, entail a heavy and abiding outlay for repairs. Paris has been rebuilt by carrying out on a large scale the plan of making not merely new roadways, but new streets; so that the profit arising from the increased value given to the sites along the road line should be secured for the city which goes to the expense of making the road. The principle was applied in Bombay in the case of the Ripon Road with entire success; that great thoroughfare has been opened up, and the property adjacent greatly enhanced in value thereby, while giving to the ratepayers a return of thirty thousand rupees on the outlay, which is available for further improvements on the same self-paying system. This principle, as we have said, is now accepted by the Town Council of Calcutta, which have resolved "that in taking up land for the new road from the Hooghly Bridge to Sealdah, the Municipal Commissioners should follow the principle of acquiring a considerable strip of land outside the regular line of the proposed street, not only with the object of re-selling the frontage land at a profit owing to the enhanced value due to the new road, but to enable the Commissioners to redistribute the frontage land in convenient building blocks."

As was the case in Bombay when the construction of the Ripon Road was undertaken, a specious objection is raised that in buying more land than is needed for the actual roads, the Calcutta Municipality would go beyond its province and "speculate in land." It is just as much open to any captious critic to say that in buying land for a road, the Calcutta Municipality is speculating for a loss. Why should they not rent the land? If they have a right to purchase land in the public interest for one Municipal purpose, why not for another? If it be a legitimate exercise of Municipal right to buy land to make a road, why is it contrary to all principle to buy land to make a street, or a square, or a public garden? It is entirely a question of calculation and economy, and no principle is involved which is not equally implied in regard to land which is purchased by a Municipality from a private owner for any purpose whatever. A Calcutta paper ventures to repeat an objection which was urged with wearying pertinacity in Bombay, that to purchase more land than is required for the actual roadway is contrary to the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, and it is even affirmed that the High Court would treat the proposal to buy the frontages with a view to selling them again when the road was made, as an unwarrantable interpretation of the Act. On this point the highest legal opinion in Bombay was obtained, and it was established beyond all doubt or cavil, that the course taken by the Bombay Municipality in dealing with the land for making the Ripon Road was perfectly legal, and as a matter of fact its action has never been called in question. The landowners in the vicinity of the road now regard the value of their land as more than doubled by the making of the road; and those who sold the ground needed for the work as a whole received a price for their property which they could not have hoped for, if the construction of the road were not rendered possible by securing for the ratepayers the reimbursement of their outlay, with a fair portion of profit thereon.

THE "solemn season" of Christmas, as it calls it, and the imminence of the Madras Congress, prompted the *Times*, on Boxing Day, to deliver itself of a homily on "the obligation which cannot be separated by honest men from the inheritance of a world-wide empire." The homily, it will surprise no one to find, had not much to do with the text or the text with the homily. It gave due prominence to the large and safe negation that a society like that of India gives no room for the application of advanced theories of constitutional Government, and then, it seems, the consciousness of our obligations which the solemn season had enforced upon it came to an end. Having so acquitted itself of its responsibilities, the *Times* felt itself free to assail the Bengalis, to expose the pretensions of "Young India," to show what excellent sense Sir Lepel Griffin had shown at Lashkar in telling the Mahrattas that they were lions and that the Babus were grasshoppers, and to dangle the Mahomedan sword in the face of Bengalis, Madrasis, Parsees, and the rest. This is the fashionable way of dealing with Indian matters in England—and sometimes in India. It gives people an extra prejudice or two, saves them the trouble of thinking, and thus accomplishes what the eccentric, but often sensible, Archdeacon Denison has declared to be the chief purpose of a leading article. There is a serious aspect to the matter, all the same. This conventional exposition of Indian affairs leads to the formation of a conventional opinion upon them at home, which has no relation to the realities of the situation, and which, so far as it is suffered to influence public policy, influences it in a pernicious direction. And then it lessens, and almost deadens, the sense of national responsibility in England in regard to India. "There are all these antagonistic races in India," people will say, "all hating each other, all ready to spring at each other's throat, all playing our game by keeping each other in check. They all look on us as indispensable, if only to keep the peace amongst them. So that it matters little what they may say in their congresses and in their newspapers. And if we cannot keep them in order there are Mahrattas, Rajpoots, Sikhs, and, above all, Mahomedans who can." For the *Times* tells us, in the usual sweeping way, that Mahrattas and Rajputs, Sikhs and Mahomedans, detest and distrust the sort of people who are promoting the Madras Congress, and that if the latter were to be successful in their objects they would find themselves face to face, when the power of England had disappeared, with stern men who are not disposed to be ruled by words, and who would find the means of making their will prevail. In other words, gentlemen in London, who at a solemn season count up their obligations as partners in an Imperial inheritance, look forward through a far-off interval of disasters to a good time coming, when a new Tamerlane shall have worked his way to power, ruling not with words but with the sword, and thus making his will prevail over the people whose talk at Madras Congresses and elsewhere is so offensive to sensitive ears. And we hear sometimes that the English are not a people of political instinct—that they are wanting in the instinct of Empire, and so forth! If the policy of England had been no wiser than that of London journalists, some other Power than ours would have been concerned in the problems thus strangely dabbled in by the *Times*. Just one word more will suffice to show how much or how little of the light of knowledge is thrown in this quarter upon Indian questions. Mahomedans, it will be seen, were set down amongst the races and religions who detested and distrusted the sort of people who were promoting the Madras Congress, and an anonymous correspondent was quoted as an authority for the assertion that "the Mahomedans of India have had and will have nothing to do with it." At the time this was written it had for some days been known that a Mahomedan gentleman would preside over the Congress, and that a hundred of the delegates would be Mahomedans. Yet the Calcutta correspondent who represents the *Times* in India by misrepresenting India thought the fact was not worth telegraphing, and that the English public would be more interested with the information that "the so-called native public opinion in India is in many instances, and in nearly all political matters, simulated, insincere, and factitious."

THERE was a good deal of discussion at the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation yesterday, which resulted in the defeat of an effort to forward the work of sewering the city. A resolution of the Town Council recommended the Corporation to sanction the payment of Rs. 11,700 from surplus cash balance to meet the cost of the staff required for preparing surveys for pipe sewers and ovoid sewers in Umerkhari, Buleshwar, Kara Talao, Tarwari, Mazagon, Byculla, Chinchpogli, and Parel districts. Col. Merewether brought forward a proposition asking the Corporation to sanction the payment, as the sanitary state of the districts in question required the work to be taken in hand as soon as possible. Dr. Blaney moved an amendment postponing the consideration of the Town Council's proposal until the house connections in the first section of the drainage system were completed. Dr. Blaney referred to a previous resolution of the Corporation, providing that no further progress should be made with the drainage works until the results of the first section could be ascertained. After a long debate, in which Mr. Charles, the Acting Municipal Commissioner, spoke as to the discreditable and dangerous state of the localities specified, the amendment was carried by a majority of one. The Health Officer's report for the second quarter of 1887 was next submitted to the meeting, and it was resolved, on the motion of Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, to record the report and to send copies of it to Government and the railway companies, with special reference to the paragraph relating to the accommodation of sick railway passengers, to which we have already drawn attention. Dr. Weir pointed out in his report that large and increasing numbers of people from all parts of the country are brought to Bombay in search of work by the two railways, and that many cases of contagious sickness are thus imported into the city to the danger of the public health. He suggested that some provision should be made for such cases, and for the proper care of passengers taken ill on the journey, more especially as in the third class carriages there was a want of the accommodation provided in the first and second class. Captain Selby contended that the railway companies were common carriers, and not hospital attendants, and that the accommodation suggested would result in the fouling of the line—a serious practical difficulty, as platelayers would lose caste by working on it, and they would strike. This view of the case was not shared by more than one or two of the members, it being considered that the danger was imaginary, the sun's rays being an all-sufficient disinfector for the longest railway in India. The danger of bringing cases of fever, small-pox, and cholera into the city in the haphazard way now permitted was pointed out by Dr. Arnott, and Capt. Selby's proposal to shelve the report was negatived.

A LONDON news agency makes the announcement that the deficit in the Indian Budget this year will be met by "again having recourse to the salt-tax." The announcement, associated as it is with a reference to Sir Auckland Colvin as the financial adviser to the Viceroy—an office which he virtually vacated five months ago—is an instructive illustration of what may be expected to happen when the intentions of the Government of India are allowed to find expression through the London press. To say that the Indian Government will again have recourse to the salt-tax is about as appropriate as to say that Mr. Goschen will again have recourse to the income-tax, or that he will probably propose the levy of a duty on whiskey. Whatever proposal Mr. Westland, or Mr. Barbour, may have to make for meeting the deficit, it is understood that an augmentation of existing sources of revenue—of which the income-tax will *not* be one—is in contemplation, and it would not be surprising if the Government looked for that purpose to the Salt Duty, amongst other duties capable of increase. The million and a quarter sterling which were sacrificed by the reduction of that duty in 1883 will present itself to the mind of a Finance Minister as a sum that, other things being equal, ought to be restored in a time of serious deficit. But the Government, if they have made up their minds to this, must also have made up their minds to more than the usual amount of opposition which the enhancement of a tax involves.

THE marble statue of the late Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Readymoney, at present placed in the University Hall that bears his name, is to be removed and placed on an ornamental pedestal of blue stone in the University Gardens, facing the portico and entrance to the hall. The work, which has already been commenced, has been entrusted to Khan Bahadoor M. C. Murzban, Executive Engineer at the Presidency, and is to be done at the expense of Mr. Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir.

THE appointments are gazetted of Mr. Norman Oliver to be her Majesty's Consul for the territory of Goa, to reside at Marmagao, and of Cavaliere Antonio Cecchi as Italian Consul-General at Aden, with jurisdiction over the English Possessions situated on the Coasts of the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden, and on the Somali Coast.

MR. MEDLICOTT, the recent head of the Geological Survey, it is probable, will be granted special pension of Rs. 6,000 a year.

MR. R. G. THOMSON, Secretary to the Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, will probably succeed Colonel Moore Lane as Postmaster-General in the Punjab.

THE Special Committee on the Calcutta Municipal Bill, on re-considering the matter, have inserted in the Bill the clause in the old Act exempting machinery from municipal taxation.

WITHIN the limits of the Trichinopoly Municipality the present visitation of cholera, which began with one fatal case on each of the following days, November 14, 22, 23, 29, and December 1, reached a maximum of deaths in one day on Monday, December 26, when there were 57 fatal cases. Since then there have been on an average about 20 deaths from the disease daily. Out of 1,260 persons (645 males and 615 females) attacked, 1,030 (530 males and 509 females) have died, that is to say deaths have been to attacks in the proportion of 5 to 6. The worst appears to be over, but there seems to be no immediate prospect of the complete termination of the epidemic. There is an improvement in the climate of the place. The morning air is still chilly and foggy, but the days are cloudless, and there is a drying sun. Nature is giving a brighter aspect to the scene, albeit facts and figures are not altogether consoling.

THE annual general meeting of the National Association for supplying Female Medical Aid to the Women of India will be held in the Town Hall, Calcutta, on Wednesday afternoon, the 8th February.

MATTERS sporting have received an impetus during the last few days at Guindy, owing to the arr

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

MR. BALFOUR AND MR. WILFRID BLUNT.

LONDON, JAN. 16.

Great excitement prevails in Dublin owing to an assertion made by Mr. Wilfrid Blunt that Mr. A. J. Balfour had declared to him, privately, in September last, that the method he intended to pursue, in order to suppress the Home Rule movement, was to imprison the leaders and subject them to rigorous treatment in jail, by which means he expected they would give in.

Mr. Balfour has given a formal denial to this statement.

ESCAPE OF MR. PYNE.

Mr. J. D. Pyne, Member for West Waterford, who has been besieged for several weeks by the police in his residence at Lismael Tower, under a warrant for his arrest, has managed to escape to England.

TELEGRAPH LINE FOR KHYBER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 16.

It has been determined to maintain the telegraph line laid from Jamrud to Lundi Kotal in Khyber.

RIMBIR SINGH.

Rimbir Singh is said to have returned to India, and to be living quietly with his friends, but where is not exactly known.

DACOITY NEAR JHANSI.

Some Gwalior dacoits have again raided into British territory near Jhansi, and murdered four men and wounded six women and a child, cutting the latter's hand clean off.

LORD AND LADY REAY AT BENARES.

Lord and Lady Reay visited the Queen's College at Benares on the 14th instant, and the following day went for an excursion on the river to view the bathing ghats. They attended divine service at the station church, and in the afternoon received a visit from the Kunwar Saheb of Benares. Their Excellencies gave a small dinner party in the evening.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JAN. 14.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Paramatta, arrived here this morning, three days before due date.

SUEZ, JAN. 14.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Carthage, arrived here from Colombo this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 14.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed dull. Surat steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	69⅜
4½ per cent. do.	74⅛
3 per cent. Consols for account	102¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	104⅛
4½ per cent. French Rentes	107½
Bar Silver	44 5-16

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JANUARY 16.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect, Teheran route right to London.

DR. GEORGE H. MOORE has communicated to the American Historic Genealogical Society the results of his investigation as to the origin of the term "Yankee" and of the song "Yankee Doodle." His conclusion is that "Yankee" is a term of reproach or derision, which was first used by the Dutch settlers to testify their dislike for their English rivals. The first public use of the term which he has discovered was in 1725, when the sale of the effects of a gentleman at Morpeth was advertised, and these included "one negro, named Yankee." The tune "Yankee Doodle," though not used in America by the Americans till after the revolutionary war, was frequently played by the bands of British forces during the war. At the surrender at Yorktown the tune was played with a view to annoy the defeated British soldiers, and afterwards it became popular throughout America as a song of triumph.

SIR MORELL MACKENZIE'S treatment of the Crown Prince brought him an extraordinary influx of new patients. One day he is said to have seen as many as eighty-four victims of the larynx, and on the Saturday went off to Brighton to try and get a few hours' rest. A telegram followed him early on the Sunday morning, and he went back, to find forty-one patients sitting in his waiting-room. Sir Morell is much worn, and may shortly have to take an enforced rest.

IN consequence of the closing of the Russian universities, large numbers of the students are leaving the country to take up their residence in Switzerland.

THE British special Mission to the Pope presented the Queen's gift on Christmas Day. The Mission was introduced with due ceremonies by the English Chamberlains (Clifford and Gressell). On receiving a massive basin and ewer of gold, copied from examples at Windsor, constituting the gift, the Pope (the *Times'* correspondent says) with evident pleasure remarked that they would serve for his Jubilee Mass. The basin, which, like the ewer, is of *repoussé* work, engraved by Elkington, bears on the central boss the inscription, "To his Holiness Pope Leo XIII., from Victoria R.I., 1888.

ON the night of the 29th inst., a force, consisting of friendlies and natives, surprised a body of the rebels near Tamai, killing a large number and bringing in some two hundred camels and about a thousand other animals. To the north of Suakim the Amarars fought and completely defeated the rebels, driving them back to Handoub. Parties of the rebels hover about Suakim daily with the object of making cattle raids, but the ships' guns keep them at a distance. Her Majesty's sloop Racer is firing heavily at the present time.

A YOUNG man of thirty, named Zivny, the editor and proprietor of a weekly newspaper in Vienna, was arrested on Saturday, Dec. 24, on a charge of high treason. On his lodgings being searched many compromising manuscripts in the Russian language were seized. He is supposed to have furnished Russia with detailed accounts of military movements. His house has long been the meeting-place of Panslavist students and agitators. His one idea was that all the Slav peoples should unite and become Orthodox Russians.

BARON AND BARONESS ALBERT ROTHSCHILD, of Vienna, have been declared *Hoffahig*—that is to say, that they will for the future be admitted to Court balls. This is the first time that such a privilege has been conceded in Austria to persons of the Jewish religion, and the event is causing a sensation in society. A great many quarterings of nobility are the usual requisites of *Hoffahigkeit*, and it was not till last year that the wives of Cabinet Ministers, not being of noble family, were admitted to Court by right of their husband's offices.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 30.

AT last we have weather it is a pleasure to talk about. I speak vicariously. In the meed of praise I have just uttered, I have acted as a phonograph, and given you back what I hear men on every side saying. We have actually had nearly a week of unvarying and bitter cold. Having myself been spoiled by the altogether lovely climate which dwellers in India enjoy, I have come to hate a north-east wind as I hate poison. I shudder and mutter unpolite words when a keen wind cuts through my thick and padded garments or as the intense cold of a frosty night makes me shiver all over. (I am at this moment writing by the side of a huge and blazing fire, and am deliciously warm; otherwise, I could not describe my miseries from the lack of heat with any adequacy!) Snow and frost and fatal accidents are the rule, specially fatal accidents. "Mostly fools" (Carlyle's kindly-appreciative description of his countrymen and country-women) is not strong enough for the average Briton and Britoness when river, pond, or dyke is covered with a thin film of ice. The passion for skating is worse than the passion for football—in saying which I am straining your reader's credulity to the utmost. A football player will do as much to win a goal for his side as Francis Xavier would do to save a soul. But skaters are even worse, and as a consequence we find as many deaths recorded in the newspapers from over-venturesomeness (*i.e.*, folly) after a few days' frosts as we get for the entire football season. To indulge in the pleasure of gliding over smooth ice a man, woman (young), boy, or girl will gladly imperil life half-a-dozen times over. The present time is, therefore, a joyous one for the heedless, and they are as happy as gnats on an August evening.

The impression that so extensively prevailed last week that Lord Randolph Churchill had been sent on a political mission to the Russian capital has been almost entirely dispelled by what has since transpired. It seems a curious thing that Lord Randolph, whose physical weakness is well known, should have chosen this particular season of the year for a visit to St. Petersburg. There is considerable soreness among those Conservatives who do not look up to Lord Randolph for light and leading on the ground that he has gone to Russia in order to find material with which to attack his former leader. We were told in the telegrams from St. Petersburg a day or two ago that Lord Randolph took with him letters of introduction to the Czar from the Princess of Wales and the Duchess of Edinburgh. What the object of mentioning this fact was is not quite clear. If it was intended to convey the idea that Lord Randolph's visit is purely one of pleasure it has failed in its mark. While few persons think that Lord Salisbury has entrusted his former Chancellor of the Exchequer with any delicate commission, there are many who think that the pursuit of health is not the object of his sudden resolve to spend a portion of the winter in the inhospitable regions of Russia instead of the milder air of Spain.

"A miracle, my Fathers, a miracle!" Mr. Gladstone has made a speech which has called forth encomiums from his bitterest (Press) enemy, an enemy of whom I have heard it said, "When he deals with Gladstone he dips his pen in vitriol: he does not write with ink." The *St. James's Gazette* finds much in Mr. Gladstone's speech at Dover to praise, and does not refrain from uttering that praise. I am bound to confess that I cannot see why it should be a strange thing for me to say this, why Mr. Greenwood should not be always praising the Liberal leader. Mr. Gladstone's last words before leaving our snowy shores for the sunny South were what his hearers and readers are accustomed to receive from his lips. He was, as Mr. Greenwood admiringly notes, highly patriotic in his support of Lord Salisbury's foreign policy. Apart, however, from this aspect of the incident Mr. Gladstone's speech at Dover—the rowdy snowballing notwithstanding—was of a very high standard. All through his speech Mr. Gladstone conducted his discussion of weighty matters in a tone of commensurate character and force, and there are few passages even in his orations which surpass the force of this peroration, which was couched in a noble strain of patriotism.

A gentleman who heard the speech tells me that Mr. Gladstone spoke with his accustomed vigour, and that so far from exhibiting any particular fatigue in mind or body, he might have been returning from a long holiday instead of starting for one. Not a long holiday, however, for Parliament will assemble within six weeks from the present day, and Mr. Gladstone will be back at the opening of what promises to be one of the most exciting and memorable sessions of the present reign. The right hon. gentleman in the remarks he made about Ireland set himself entirely to reply to the Prime Minister's Derby speech. I have heard surprise expressed in more than one quarter that he made no allusion to the attempts which it is understood are being made to induce the Pope to side with the Castle and against the people of Ireland. There is no reason, however, for astonishment. Nothing definitely is known as to what has transpired between Lord Salisbury and Leo XIII., and until we are in possession of the facts it would, to say the least, be inopportune for a man in Mr. Gladstone's position to say anything on the subject. I did not at all exaggerate matters when I referred last week to the annoyance caused among Conservative Catholics by leading Liberal Catholics in presenting a memorial to Monsignor Persico. Lord Ripon appears to be the most blamed, but I have some ground for distrusting the report that the whole thing emanated from your former Governor-General. I suspect that Lord Ashburnham, who, by the way, is a Conservative as well as a Home Ruler, had more to do with the matter than Lord Ripon, though the latter's name, as that of the foremost man among the Liberal Catholics of England, appeared first in the memorial. Whoever suggested the idea of placing the views of the Liberal Catholics before the Papal delegate, there can be no doubt about its success—that is, if the stir it has created in Catholic and political circles may be considered to show anything. From what I hear I should imagine that although the Government have not given up all hope of coming to an understanding with the Holy See, there is no greater chance now than there was six or twelve months ago of the Pope allowing himself to be used as a cat's paw, if I may be permitted the expression, by Lord Salisbury. Statements like those of Mr. Balfour that an improvement is taking place in Ireland as the result of the Coercion Act are evidently intended as much for foreign as for home consumption. But it seems hardly likely that the Roman Catholic Bishops of Ireland would allow the authorities at the Vatican to be misled into what might prove a very serious thing for the Church of Rome by too optimistic utterances. I fancy I have lately noticed in conversation with Anti-Home Rulers a tendency to admit that something like Mr. Gladstone's plan is inevitable. A Whig lady, who is a strong opponent of Mr. Gladstone, admitted to me the other day that a "modified form of Home Rule" would come, but she added that she did not think it ought to be given until the law was more generally obeyed than it is at present. However, it is somewhat unprofitable to speculate on such a matter at the present moment. We shall be in a better position to judge what the effects of the autumn extra Parliamentary recess have been when we see what verdict is recorded in the coming electoral contests at Winchester, Edinburgh, and Dundee.

I do not know why it should be so, but it is a fact that Mr. Gladstone's latest public appearance has excited his opponents more than anything that has previously occurred during the autumn oratorical campaign. The Christmas holidays caused a brief lull in the political storm, which has been raging so fiercely for the past few months, but I cannot say that it has produced any abatement of the intensely bitter party animosity that now more than ever exists in our midst. The *Times* and some other journals unequivocally condemn the unmannerly behaviour of the Dover roughs who snowballed Mr. Gladstone, but these rebukes are not altogether shared by many of the rank and file of the Unionist party. A friend of mine tells me that he was one of a group who were discussing the behaviour of the Dover snowballers, and he was surprised at the comments that were made by his interlocutors. One lady of gentle birth and breeding—I wonder whether she was a Primrose Dame—expressed the greatest delight at the outrage committed on the aged statesman, and expressed her regret that he had not been pelted with rotten eggs instead of snowballs. Another said she wished she could hear that he was dead. A third made a remark which I had better not repeat. But everyone knows what good haters ladies are—especially political ladies. I heard of a lady of title who observed, in the presence of Liberal, an acquaintance of her own that the one thing above all others that would please her was that she might assist at the *post mortem* examination of Mr. Gladstone. It has always struck me as singular that ladies who in every other respect are charming should, when they enter into the arena of politics, seem to cast aside all those finer qualities which raise them above the level of the other sex. Their petty impatience of opposition to their own preconceived views and prejudices, their unsparing denunciation of political opponents, make some of us think that acrimonious as our political polemics now are, they will be still more acrimonious when women are accorded, as they sooner or later will be, the same electoral privileges as men.

I am told that in official circles here the establishment of Primrose League habitation, in India does not meet with much approval. But how many "habitations" are there in the whole of the Indian Empire? There was one, I believe, established a few weeks ago in Madras, and I have some recollection of reading something about another habitation—also, I believe, in the so-called Benighted Presidency; but I doubt if the organization will ever take root and flourish in India as it has in this country. Nor is it, perhaps, desirable that a permanent element of discord should be introduced into the politically neutral life of India, and I should imagine that English Society would see the necessity of discouraging any serious attempts to introduce party strife in a country which has a charm for many persons, simply because it is free from the political differences which cause so much unpleasantness at home.

One of the things said in Conservative circles about Mr. Gladstone's visit to the Continent is that he has been sent away by his political friends to keep him silent. They are afraid, we are told, that if he remained in the country he would probably say or do something more compromising to his party than anything he has previously done or said. But this is only club gup. Fortunately, for the Government their journals, as a rule, are not a reflection of the chatter of clubs and drawing-rooms. Talking of Conservative journalists reminds me that the article that recently appeared in the *Standard*, denouncing the Fair Trade movement in terms of unconcealed contempt and obloquy, has given even greater dissatisfaction to the great bulk of the Conservative party than I had previously imagined—I say the great bulk of the Conservative party, for I am strongly inclined to think—and I do not form my opinion from mere impressions—that a considerable majority at least of Lord Salisbury's supporters are, if not Protectionists, at any rate in favour if some sort of "fiscal reform" which will, in their belief, restore to England her former prospects. I happen to know that many of the Fair Trade leaders are by no means discouraged by what Lord Salisbury said on the subject of "fiscal reform" in his great speech at Derby, and that some of them go so far as to entertain a pretty confident hope that they will even convert Lord Hartington to their way of thinking. However, that may be, it is extremely significant as a sign of the times that the *Standard* has thought it necessary to some extent to explain away its former wholesale denunciations of the action of those who have started a crusade against the fiscal principles associated with the names of Cobden and Bright. Mr. Gladstone's remarks on this question at Dover were, from the point of view of his party, extremely *apropos*. Perhaps he went a little too far when he hinted that the present Parliament might not improbably overthrow Free Trade and take up with the new principles, but no one who watches carefully what is going on in the country can deny that there is more than a remote possibility that Fair Trade will become one of the leading planks in the political programme of the Conservative party. The Fair Traders have had to complain of what they call the boycotting of the London Press. Previous to the Conference of the National Conservative Associations at Oxford there was a disposition on the part of the leading Metropolitan journals to ignore them, but since Mr. Howard Vincent's *coup* they have had no reason to complain. The *Times* especially, though it is at present staunch in its advocacy of a policy of letting well or, to be more accurate I perhaps ought to say moderately well alone, lets scarcely a day pass without a letter appearing in its columns from some disciple of the new or rather ancient school formulating his ideas as to what should be done. I have repeatedly been told by leading Fair Traders that it is a great mistake to suppose that they are all Conservatives. So far from that being the case, I am assured that many of the most earnest supporters of any change in our fiscal system are Liberals and Radicals. I am, of course, bound to believe the statement of my friends, but I cannot help wondering why some of these Liberals and Radicals do not come forward boldly and explain to the world the faith that is in them. I would respectfully suggest to the Fair Trade League that if it could prevail upon its Liberal allies to tell us why they have forsaken their former principles, it would do more to promote healthy discussion than the publication of letters by gentlemen who rightly or wrongly are suspected by Free Traders of being pronounced Protectionists in a mask. There is more truth in the complaint of the Fair Traders that Free Traders are reluctant to discuss the question, but are the Fair Traders sure that they have gone the right way to promote useful controversy?

Irish politics have, this week, furnished us with a genuine surprise, and Irish landlords with a poignant disappointment. Lord Salisbury and his colleagues have adopted what looks very much like the Plan of Campaign. What William O'Brien is suffering imprisonment for and Mr. Wilfrid Blunt is next Monday to be tried for, namely, inciting certain rack-rented tenants to combine and not pay their rent until the landlords reduced their rents, the Conservative Government have done with impunity—only more so. While O'Brien, and Dillon, and Blunt have been content to preach reductions to the tenants of here the Kingston estate and there the Clanricarde estates, Lord Salisbury, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Goschen, and others have done on a truly national scale. In every county from loyal Belfast to rebel Cork, the Land Commissioners, acting on the powers given them by the Administration, have reduced rents from two to twenty per cent. The interest—I might almost say excitement—caused by this action is intense, and is not confined to Ireland. The consequences of the reduction are seen to be far-reaching. All idea of finality is taken away from the possession of land in Ireland. The Irish landlords see now how foolish they were not to agree with their adversary, Gladstone, whilst, in 1886, he was in the way with them. But they would not accept a boon from Mr. Gladstone, and now they are compelled to submit to be shorn close to the skin by their so-called friends. This sort of thing must be common in human experience, otherwise one of the most cherished of proverbs to be found in all languages and among all peoples would not be the hackneyed apothegm, "save me from my friends." Side by side with this treatment of landlord interests one fact cannot, in fairness, be overlooked. Lord Salisbury, in decorous language, suited to the gilded chamber, swore by all the gods on Parnassus that he would not consent to a revision of judicial rents. He would never yield, that is to say, hardly ever, and then only on the condition that the National Exchequer made good the landlord's losses. What was the phrase descriptive of Lord Salisbury which came to us from Berlin at the same time as "Peace with Honour?" Was it not, "a lath painted to resemble iron?" There is not, at this moment, a landlord in the four Provinces of Ireland who is not of a like opinion with the clever diplomatist who invented the phrase.

It has been suggested to me by a gentleman who takes much interest in the question, that I should ask you to allow me to call the attention of your readers to the letter of Surgeon-Major Pringle that appeared in the *Times* of last Wednesday under the title of "Indian Lepers and the Jubilee." The writer's experience appears to be confined to Bengal and Upper India, and he does not seem to be acquainted with the measures that have been taken in Bombay on behalf of the unfortunate persons afflicted with leprosy. I was asked the other day by a member of Parliament whether it was actually true that the loathsome disease was increasing in India, and that this was owing to the comparatively high rate of the Salt Tax!

If I may judge from what I saw when going to my station last evening, the burning of the Grand Theatre at Islington, fourteen hours previously, is not going to disastrously affect the revenue of theatre managers during the pantomime season. As every man thinks every other man (and not himself) is mortal, so every theatre-goer is quite satisfied that while all theatres are doomed to destruction by fire some day, the theatre he patronises is certain of a long life. I passed several theatres last night shortly before the doors were opened. In spite of the bitter cold large crowds stood outside the gallery and pit entrances overlapping wide pavements and stretching to the roadways. The theatre, which was destroyed, was interesting, inasmuch as it was proved in connection therewith, that, given a well-conducted house of entertainment several miles from the classic ground of the Muse, the Strand, large attendances and close attention may be confidently counted upon. Plays of a high class were produced at Islington, and actors were wont to express gratification at their audiences who were more than usually appreciative. As you will have heard no lives were lost, but a large number of people have been thrown out of employment. Some of our theatre managers have already begun to talk of giving "benefits" for the unfortunate actors and actresses. In spite of the traditional jealousy of stage players one towards another, there are no people in the world to beat them for kindliness when misfortune overtakes their brethren of the sock and buskin.

The tidings about the Crown Prince of Germany are of a most encouraging character. It now seems as if the Prince would recover. Everybody is hoping he may, and is expressing the opinion that he well deserves to do so. A Vienna journalist, who had several weeks' spell of duty at San Remo, told me yesterday that the Crown Princess has never believed her husband was suffering from cancer, and has, from the first, opposed the "heroic" barbarity of the German doctors who would have removed the Prince's larynx. Should his Royal Highness recover, Sir Morell Mackenzie will score largely, not altogether to the delight of his professional brethren in England. I have been astonished at the hard words and contemptuous expressions repecting him, which I have heard English doctors use regarding the Princess Victoria's most trusted adviser. To call him a charlatan only was to exercise Christian meekness.

There is a poor look-out for Anglo-Indian fathers and mothers whose female olive-branches are many, and who contemplate weddings as a solution of their problem. Marriages in Europe are becoming fewer and fewer year by year. The age at which men are willing to yoke themselves with a mate is being pushed farther and farther back, spinsters are increasing in great numbers and, horrible to relate, are growing older, which no right-minded lady likes to do. The report of the Registrar-General of Births, Marriages, and Deaths has just been issued. It establishes beyond doubt the conclusions I have mentioned above. Further, it is shewn that not in Britain only is this the case, but also in every other country in Europe save Italy. I turned over the pages of the report this afternoon, my fingers all the time burning to transfer to your columns some of the more interesting features contained in it. But I forbore. I held my hand. My reasoning was in this wise. It is becoming less a fashion in Europe for people to marry. Anglo-Indians—men and women alike—are nothing if they are not fashionable. It would ill become me to write upon an unfashionable topic for such really fashionable folk, and I therefore, heavy-hearted, turned away from the entrancing topics which lured me on and might have made me a wretched bore.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE 12th Regiment Bombay Infantry left Poona for Ahmedabad by three special troop trains at 6-20, 7-30, and 9-50 p.m. yesterday. The relieving regiment (the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers) is expected in Poona on the 22nd instant.

THE experiments made by the German military authorities with carrier-pigeons have recently been followed by trials with falcons. The latter birds are being trained to catch pigeons, especially with a view to capture those employed for the conveyance of messages.

THE command of thirty-seven regiments fall vacant during 1888 under the terms of the Royal warrant. The number includes six cavalry corps, namely, the 1st Life Guards, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Dragoon Guards, and 16th and 17th Lancers. In nearly all cases there are supernumerary lieutenant-colonels to absorb, and regiments cannot look forward to any runs of promotion. The 2nd and 3rd Dragoon Guards are exceptions, their second lieutenant-colonels having been provided for.

THE scandalous foolery of the present system of Army retirement, says the *World*, is proved by the case of Colonel Kinchart, who is enabled by the regulations to retire from the command of the 11th Hussars at the age of forty-one, upon a pension of £420 a year, and with the honorary rank of Major-General. Colonel Kinchart will probably be a burden upon the tax-payers for the next forty years, and it is really monstrous that a system should be allowed to continue which permits healthy middle-aged men to retire on such terms, simply because they have served a certain number of years in the army, and have complied with the stipulated conditions.

H.M.S. SERAPIS has started on her second trooping voyage to India, with the eighth batch of troops sent out this winter. The Serapis is to take out parties for the 1st Battalion Queen's Own Royal West-Kent and 1st Royal Irish Rifles to Gibraltar, but the bulk of the fourteen hundred officers and men, with which she will leave Portsmouth, are to be all landed at Bombay to join battalions serving in different parts of the Indian empire. The largest draft, 126 strong, is to join the 2nd Battalion Royal Warwickshire at Jubbulpore; 114 the 4th Battalion of the Rifle Brigade at Dinapore; two parties of 113 each are intended for the 2nd Battalion Cameronians (Scottish Rifles) at Raniket, and the 1st Battalion East Lancashire at Ferozepore; 103 are to go to the 2nd Battalion Derbyshire at Dum Dum; 102 to the 2nd Battalion West Yorkshire at Mooltan; 101 to the 1st Battalion Leinster at Calcutta; and the remainder are to be divided between the 2nd Battalion Highland Light Infantry at Peshawur, the 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers in Burma, the 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire at Bellary, the 2nd Battalion Devonshire at Jhansi, the 2nd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers at Poona, and the 2nd Battalion Royal Lancaster at Quetta.

IN India, which always finds employment for a very large proportion of the military forces, there are now nearly 1,000 more British soldiers than last year, and it is believed that the normal strength to which it was desired to bring the European troops is now about complete. Altogether, Sir Frederick Roberts has under his command about 72,000 white troops. In Bengal, where the European force is always considerably greater than in either of the other Indian commands, there were at the last reckoning over 43,000 with 6,300 horses and 168 field guns, representing six regiments of cavalry, 44 batteries of artillery, a company of engineers, and 31 battalions of infantry, these totals having been increased during the year by the return of some corps in the Bengal establishment from Burma. In the Bombay command there were nearly 11,900 of all ranks, with 2,000 horses and 78 field guns, the composition of the force being one regiment of cavalry, 16 batteries of artillery, one company of engineers, and eight battalions of infantry, a small portion of these troops being at Aden. Madras, which includes the ordinary Burma establishment, as distinct from the Burma Field Force, accounts for a little over 13,000 men, with 2,400 horses and 72 guns, in one cavalry regiment, 15 batteries of artillery, an engineer company, and 10 battalions of infantry. The Burma Field Force, considerably reduced within the year, numbers not quite 5,000, in three mountain or garrison batteries and four infantry battalions. Twelve months ago there were seven batteries and 10 battalions in Burma, the reduction having been rendered possible by the large introduction of native armed police from India.

THE Hindu Widow's Re-marriage Association, which has been formed in Madras, is actively engaged in dealing with the Hindu matrimonial question. The members, in promoting the object of their Association, are searching for widows for those whom they discover willing to marry them. That the Association will accomplish an immense amount of social reform among the Hindus, there can be no doubt; and it would be an excellent thing if it could establish "branches" throughout the country. In connection with the Association the following advertisement appears in the *Madras Times*:—

"Matrimonial.—Madras Hindu Women's Re-marriage Association. A Smartha Brahmin of the Badaganadu Sect, Vasista Goera, Aswalayana Sutra, aged 28 years, with sufficient means to live upon, is willing to marry any Brahmin Virgin widow. Those interested are requested to communicate with the Secretary, at the *Hindu Press*, Mount Road, Madras."

CLINICAL THERMOMETERS—Magnifying fronts, quick acting, self-registering, and correct, from Rs. 8-8. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

THE RIPON MEMORIAL FUND.

YESTERDAY afternoon a meeting of the general committee of the Lord Ripon Memorial Fund was held in the rooms of the Bombay Presidency Association, Hornby Row, when there was a fair attendance. On the motion of Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, C. S. I., seconded by Mr. Hurkisondas Narotumdas, Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee was called to the chair.

The Hon. P. M. Mehta, one of the honorary secretaries, read some correspondence with Government on the subject of handing over the funds in the hands of the committee to Government. He said that, after consultation with the committee of the Victoria Technical Institute, a scheme had been drafted by which the objects for which the fund was raised would be carried out. It was to establish a Textile School bearing the name of the Marquis of Ripon in connection with the Victoria Technical Institute on the funds in the hands of the committee being made over to Government. The school would be permanently maintained by Government. Mr. Mehta read the following memorandum containing the terms of the agreement under which the fund is to be made over to Government:—

"The Ripon Memorial Fund to be handedover by its present possessors to the trustees of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute on the following terms, viz:—The Victoria Jubilee Institute to be as to its property of every description a trust in the hands of the Governor in Council of Bombay, and as to the management and appropriation thereof at the disposal under the control of the Governor in Council of Bombay of a Board of Managers, named in part by the said Governor in Council of Bombay and as to the proportion of one-fourth at least of the whole number appointed a follows:—(*a*) The first nominations to be made by the possessors of the Ripon Memorial Fund (or a majority of them) who join in handing over the fund to the Government. (*b*) The persons nominated to hold office for life or resignation. (*c*) On a vacancy occurring amongst the managers elected as aforesaid the remainder of such elected managers to choose by capitation a manager in his place and so on for every succeeding vacancy amongst the proportion of managers of the Victoria Technical Institute representing the Ripon Memorial Fund. Such managers as elected to have the same rights, privileges, and functions as the managers appointed by the Government, and to be subject as co-managers to the same rules. The Victoria Technical Institute to comprise a department to be lodged in a building apart to be permanently designated the Ripon Textile School, which is to be duly equipped out of the aggregate funds of the Victoria Technical Institute, and thereafter maintained efficiently as a school for instruction on such terms as to the manager shall seem expedient and conducive to the general welfare of pupils desiring instructions in spinning, weaving, and other processes connected with the production of cotton cloth and of other textile fabrics suited to the means and to the needs of Bombay. The managers representing the Ripon Memorial Fund in perpetuity as aforesaid to have the right and the duty in case of negligence of failure of duty or inadequate proportional provision on the part of the managers of the Victoria Technical Institute as the whole, whereby an imminent risk would arise of the Ripon Textile School becoming useless or inefficient for its intended purposes to call on their co-managers to put the same in a state of efficiency, regard being had to the progress made from time to time in the several processes of textile manufacture with which the school may be concerned, and in the event of continued default on the part of their co-managers to make a representation to the Government of Bombay which thereon shall take measures in its discretion such as the circumstances of the case may require and as shall suffice to maintain the Ripon Textile School in a state of efficiency for its intended purposes."

Mr. Mehta then moved, "That this meeting is of opinion that the establishment of a Textile School bearing Lord Ripon's name, in the manner and on the terms set forth in the memorandum just read, will satisfactorily fulfil the object for which the Ripon Funds were raised. That the honorary secretaries are hereby authorised and empowered to accept the said terms and do all things needful to carry them out on behalf of this committee."

The proposition was seconded by Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee thought that the resolution come to was the right course to adopt, and should have been taken at first. With regard to the proviso as to filling of vacancies among the managers of the school, that the remaining members were to have the privilege of electing new ones, it occurred to Dr. Cowasjee that a difficulty might arise. Now, suppose—which God forbid—that all the managers were disabled.

Mr. Mehta.—What, all drowned in one ship? (A laugh.)

Dr. Cowasjee.—The thing is impossible, but it is better to provide.

The Hon. Mr. Telang—What is the good of providing for anything that is impossible? (A laugh.)

Dr. Cowasjee.—It is not impossible.

Mr. N. R. Ranina.—It is according to what you said.

Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik said he might mention that the memorandum had been very well considered, and had been put into shape by an authority which he could not disclose.

The proposition was then put to the meeting, and agreed to unanimously. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

BURNING OF THE GRAND THEATRE ISLINGTON.

THE Grand Theatre, in Upper-street, Islington, was totally destroyed by fire on Thursday morning, December 29. On Wednesday the pantomime of "Whittington and His Cat" was produced before a crowded audience. Between eleven and twelve o'clock the performance was brought to a close, and after the audience had left, the fireman, named Furlong, attached to the building made his usual round and discovered nothing amiss. Mr. C. Wilmot, the lessee, his wife, three children, and an old lady, who occupied living-rooms over the front entrance in Upper-street, went to bed. Less than an hour later the outbreak occurred. The fireman, on making, in accordance with his custom, a later round, was startled by the glare of fire. He immediately got out the hose kept on the premises, and played upon the flames, which were raging in the "gridiron" over the stage. His efforts, however, were without effect, and the fire was spreading rapidly. He, therefore, ran from the building to seek help and to give the alarm to the persons sleeping in the front part of the building. Fortunately, however, the fire had been detected by police and other persons outside, and the work of rescuing Mr. Wilmot and his family was already proceeding amid much excitement. There was no fire-escape upon the spot; but a ladder was procured, and Police-constables Thomas and O'Brien, aided by Dr. Ross and Mr. Golding, inhabitants of the street, succeeded in rescuing Mr. Wilmot, who had not retired to rest, and all the other occupants from the burning theatre. In the meantime the flames were spreading rapidly throughout the building. A large crowd collected outside the front entrance, and also at the back, where the fire burned most fiercely. The flames appeared in the first place through the roof at the north end of the structure, and travelled with remarkable rapidity in all directions. By one o'clock the place was one mass of flames from end to end, and it was apparent that no efforts could save the building. The alarm having been transmitted throughout the circuit, and to the headquarters at Winchester House, Southwark, every possible help was ordered on, and within a short time engines began to arrive on the scene. At half-past one fully thirty steamers and manuals, with about two hundred officers and men, were at work, and the flames were being attacked from every possible point. Shortly afterwards the roof fell in. Clouds of burning embers were carried by the easterly wind half-way down Pentonville-hill, to the danger of a large number of houses. The sky was lit up with a lurid glare which was plainly visible all over London. Meanwhile the fire had travelled due south and attacked the gallery, and by half-past two the gallery, dress circle, amphitheatre, and the dressing-rooms were one flaming mass. In the Blue-yard, in Sutton-street, a stable where the North London portion of the London General Omnibus Company's vehicles and horses are stabled, the northern gable, which fell, crushed in a shed burying eleven valuable horses and their keeper, named Henry Fairclough, about thirty years of age. He was extricated from the ruins in a serious condition and conveyed to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. At three o'clock the fire had all but burned itself out, and at four o'clock it was practically extinguished, when nothing but the bare walls were left standing, the exterior presenting a spectacle of absolute ruin.

The Islington Grand Theatre was formerly known as the Philharmonic Music Hall, but was afterwards converted into a theatre, where, it will be remembered, French opera-bouffe was first successfully produced in London, among the most successful pieces given being "La Grande Duchesse" and "La Fille de Madame Angot," under the management of Mr. Charles Head. In 1882 the hall was burned down, and it was re-built as a theatre by the present lessee, and has latterly proved very successful. It was fitted with all the modern improvements, and embodied all the suggestions of the Metropolitan Board of Works.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN EUROPE.

WHEN the last mail left England, the political atmosphere in Europe was still agitated by rumours of war and great uncertainty prevailed in all the continental capitals. Reports were still current that Russian troops were advancing towards both the German and the Austrian frontier, and this taken in connection with the severe criticisms that had been passed on the *Nord* article and with the news of another military Council in Vienna was not regarded as a sign of peace.

RUSSIAN THREATS.

I am assured (says a Constantinople correspondent) that M. Nelidoff has informed the Porte that if the war indemnity arrears of £750,000 are not paid, Russia will be obliged to ultimately take pledges in Asia Minor for the protection of her interests.

THE POSITION OF BRITAIN.

Recently Count Hatzfeldt had an important interview with Lord Salisbury upon the question as to how far England would support Central Europe should any attempt be made to disturb the peace of the Continent. Lord Salisbury, it is declared, replied that the British Government would act with the Great Powers of Europe for the maintenance of treaties jointly entered into, and view with much concern any attempt to disturb the present balance of power in the East. His Lordship, it is stated, further pointed out that except for the maintenance of treaties already agreed upon collectively by Europe, England could not take any decisive step without the full sanction of Parliament, however much her Majesty's Ministers might personally feel in the matter.

ENGLAND AND THE MILITARY EQUILIBRIUM IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

The Turkish papers state that Lord Salisbury has given peaceful assurances to Rustem Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador in London, and has specially informed him that England will never permit the equilibrium in the Mediterranean to be destroyed to the prejudice of Turkey.

IMPORTANT DECLARATION BY GERMANY.

Herr Von Radowitz, the German Ambassador at Constantinople, has declared officially to Kiamil Pasha that Germany would give active military support to Austria-Hungary should the latter Power be provoked by Russia.

ROUMANIA PREPARING FOR EVENTUALITIES.

The Bill (says a Bucherest telegram) for the establishment of a Roumanian Danube Navigation Company has been unanimously voted by the Chamber. It was, however, subsequently decided that the vessels required by the Company should not, as provided in the Bill, be purchased out of revenue derived from the harbour dues levied upon the shipping of other nations, but that the outlay should be met by a loan.

At a recent secret sitting of the Parliamentary majority M. Bratiano, the Premier, alluded to the serious condition of affairs, and observed that he would be compelled, before the close of the session, to demand an extraordinary credit of 60,000,000 francs on account of armaments.

The recruiting Bill has been amended by the Senate, the number of recruits for 1888 being considerably increased.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says the following comes from a Roumanian statesman who, a few years ago, held high diplomatic office, enabling him to obtain the most correct information on the subject about which he writes:—"Much has been said about the existence of a formal treaty between Austria-Hungary and Roumania. The truth is, I believe, that when M. Bratiano went to Friedrichsruh nearly three years ago Roumania did enter the Central European Alliance. The terms of the treaty were that in case of a war between Russia and Austria-Hngary, in which Germany also took part, Roumania should place 150,000 men in the field, and at once assume the offensive. As, however, it was not expedient to lay such a treaty before the Chambers, it was arranged that the action of Roumania on the

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

GREAT REDUCTION OF JUDICIAL RENTS.

THE Dublin *Gazette*, published on Tuesday evening Dec. 27, contains an order of the most sweeping character as regards the fixing of rents. It is made under the 29th section of the Land Law Act of 1887, and declares that the judicial rents fixed in the years 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, and 1885 in the districts set forth in a schedule annexed to an order with regard to the rent payable in respect of the year commencing from the gale-day next before the 23rd of August, 1887, shall be varied in the manner and to the extent set forth in the schedule. The schedule comprises all the poor-law unions in the country, numbering 162, and the variation made is in every case a reduction in amount ranging from 6½ per cent., to 22 per cent. below the judicial rents. The average is from 12 to 13 per cent. The order is signed by Commissioners Litton and Wrench. Mr. Justice O'Hagan expresses regret that he finds himself unable to concur with his colleagues in signing the order.

The reductions apply only to 1877, and the judicial rent is otherwise undisturbed. The operation of readjustment will have to be gone through again this year and the year after, when the Act ceases to have effect. The schedule attached to the order issued by the Land Commissioners present some remarkable features The Dublin correspondent of the *Daily News* says:—

One general feature may be said to pervade the whole return, although even to that there are exceptions. The abatements sanctioned are as a rule highest upon the rents that were fixed in 1883, and lowest on the rents fixed in 1885, the last year which the Commissioners were permitted to take into consideration. Roughly speaking, the reductions on the rents fixed in 1881 may be put at 2*s.* 4*d.* in the pound, rising in 1882 and 1883, till in the latter year they amounted to about 3*s.* in the pound, and then falling again, until the reduction on those in 1885 is either nil or from 6*d.* to 1*s.* in the pound. In not a single union in the province of Ulster does the word "nil" appear opposite any one of the five years. In Antrim, for example, the abatements vary from 3*s.* 1*d.* to 2*s.* In Armagh from 2*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* In Bailieborough the reduction commences for 1881 with 17 per cent., and goes down progressively to 5½. Ballycastle, on the other hand, being at 13½, goes up to 18½, and ends with 10½. Ballymena shows a like progression and retrogression from 10 to 15 per cent., and then to 10 per cent. Ballymoney is more varied; but the extreme; are also 10 and 15 per cent. Ballyshannon starts with 13½ per cent. for 1881, and varies little until for 1885 there is a sudden descent to 5 per cent. Belfast varies from 15½ (in 1882) to 10 in 1881. Cavan begins with 17 per cent., and goes down to 5½. The figures for Cloger, Clones, Coleraine, and Cookstown and Cootehill, do not vary much from the last given, and the same may be said of most of the other unions in Ulster. The exceptions include Glenties, where the abatements are 20 per cent., 14 per cent., 20 per cent., 13½ per cent., and 7½ per cent. respectively. Of the fifty odd unions in the province of Leinster twenty-six have the word "nil" opposite the year 1885. These include the unions of Abbeyleix, Athy, Ballinasloe, Callan, Carlow, Carrick-on-Suir, Cashel, Castlecomer, Clogheen, Enniscorthy, Gorey, Mountmellick, Naas, New Ross, Parsonstown, Rathdown, Rathdrum, Rathkeale, Roscrea, Shillelagh, Thomastown, Tullamore, Urlingford, and Wexford. The abatements sanctioned opposite the other years vary from 1*s.* to 3*s.* 6*d.* in the pound. Of the thirty unions or thereabouts in Connaught not one has "nil" marked opposite any of the years, and the abatements generally vary from about 15 to 5 per cent., very few being so low as the latter figure, and none under it. Swineford heads the list with a reduction of 22 per cent. for rents fixed in 1881, which decreases slowly until 1885, when it falls to 6½. The figures for Clifden, Belmullet, Oughterard, and Westport are practically the same as those for Swineford. The average abatements sanctioned through Connaught are considerably larger than in either Ulster or Leinster. In the unions in the province of Munster the reductions vary from 20 per cent to 2½. Cork shews a gradual and pretty regular decrease from 17½ in 1881, to 2½ in 1885. Dingle starts at 19 per cent. and varies little until 1885, when it is only 5. Croom begins with 15½ and ends with 1½. Kanturk averages about 13 per cent. for the first four years, and "nil" for the last. The figures are very similar for Kilmallock, Kilmacthomas, Lismore, Listowel Mallow, Rathkeale, and Waterford, all of which have "nil" marked opposite 1885. It is estimated that the total amount of the reductions ordered by the Sub-Commissioners from the passing of the Land Act until August 25, 1885, was only £298,419. About £2,000 was knocked off on valuers' reports, and about £22,000 was knocked off by the Civil Bill Court. By agreements between landlords and tenants reductions were made amounting to £287,000, making a total of about £560,000. The present schedule would probably knock off an additional third of a million.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE IMPRISONMENT OF ALDERMAN HOOPER.

AT the Cork Harbour Board on Wednesday Dec. 28th the following letter was read from Mr. Gladstone in reply to a resolution passed at the last meeting condemnatory of the imprisonment of Alderman Hooper, M. P.:—

HAWARDEN CASTLE, CHESTER, DEC. 24.

SIR,—I have had the honour to receive your letter and the resolutions enclosed in it. I learnt the imprisonment of Alderman Hooper with that regret which seems to have been shared by persons of all opinions in the community which reckons him among its members. The Coercion Act on its face was destructive of the equal rights of the three countries, and aimed at putting down among the Irish people practices which are carried on with far less excuse even by ministers of the Gospel who are opposed to the people. But in the administration of the Act by Mr. Balfour results have been arrived at even worse than his most determined opponents had imputed to his policy, and better calculated in proportion to open the eyes of the people of England to the nature of the acts now done from day to day in their name.—I remain, Sir, yours very obediently,

W. E. GLADSTONE.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON HORSE-BREEDING.

THE Commissioners appointed to consider the regulations under which the royal bounty, and also any moneys which Parliament may grant, may best be expended, for the purpose of encouraging the breed and maintenance of a race of sound horses, have agreed upon their first report. After stating the various considerations by which they have been guided, the Commissioners go on to say:—

We have come to the conclusion, having regard to the time of year at which your Majesty's Commission has been issued, and the amount of the funds for disposal, that they will best be expended in the forthcoming year in premiums for thoroughbred stallions suitable for getting "half-bred horses" of general utility, to be offered at a show in conjunction with that of the Royal Agricultural Society, to be held at Nottingham on the 9th and 10th of February, 1888. But your Commissioners, without committing themselves to any specific action in the future, desire to record their intention of taking further evidence, and collecting all available information with reference to every recognized breed of horses in the United Kingdom, before arranging a scheme of distribution for 1889. The premiums to be offered will be called "Queen's premiums." It appears to your Commissioners that by a system of premiums, carefully guarded by adequate rules and regulations, some of the difficulties which have hitherto stood in the way of breeders of horses (especially small occupiers of land), in securing the services of sound stallions, may be removed. We desire to recommend that for the future, in the statistics of the export of horses, the number of stallions, mares, and geldings shall be distinguished and classified.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr W M Clay, BCS.	Surg-Maj A H Williams, B.
Mr F G Burne, B.	Cond F G Gill, B.
Mr F T B Daniell, B.	Sub-Cond H McLeod, B.
Major A G C Lydiard, BSC.	Sub-Cond J Lund, B.
	Lieut-Col D Cowie, MSC.
Capt W G Yate, BSC.	Lieut G G J S Jones, Bo SC.
Lieut C E Hodgson, BSC.	
Lieut L E Cooper, BSC.	Cond A Holmes, Bo.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr W H Grimley, BCS, 5 mo.	Asst-Surg Fateh Chand, B, 9 mo.
Mr A Spranger, PWD, 2 years, special leave.	Col C B Euan-Smith, CSI, M Inf, 295 days.
Capt W J Lister, R Engr, 6 mo.	Mr E C K Ollivant, Bo CS, 9 mo 15 days.
Lieut M L Shipley, BSC, 6 mo.	Sub-Cond J Rateliffe, Bo. 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Major J R Burlton-Bennett, BSC.	Major H H R Heath, BSC.
Major G F O Boughey, RE.	Lieut G S Ommanney, BSC.
Major W H Meiklejohn, CMG, B Inf.	Lieut G C C Shakespear, BSC.
Capt W F C C Plowden, BSC.	Lieut K M Foss, MSC.
	Col E S Reynolds, Bo SC.

MR. GLADSTONE'S JOURNEY TO ITALY.

MR. GLADSTONE accompanied by Mrs. Gladstone and Mr. W. H. Gladstone left Hawarden on Monday morning December 26th *en route* to Italy, where he will remain until the reassembling of Parliament. At Chester the railway platform was crowded by enthusiastic admirers, and in response to repeated calls Mr. Gladstone made a few remarks, in which he thanked them for their kindness, and expressed a hope that Chester would soon return a Liberal member of Parliament. At Crewe, also, Mr. Gladstone spoke a few words on the situation in Ireland. At Euston terminus there was a great crowd, and the arrival platform was kept as clear as possible by the railway officials, assisted by a small force of Metropolitan police. Just a few minutes previous to the arrival Mr. Arnold Morley, M.P., the chief Liberal whip, drove to Euston in order to receive Mr. Gladstone, and upon the train stopping he at once entered the saloon and shook hands with his chief. The ex-Premier, on leaving the saloon, was loudly cheered. At Charing Cross elaborate precautions were adopted by the authorities to prevent any inconvenience to the distinguished traveller.

Mr. Gladstone visited Dover on Tuesday afternoon, for the purpose of addressing a meeting of Liberals in the Town Hall. There had been a fall of snow during the night, and on reaching Dover Station, Mr. Gladstone and party were subjected to some rough treatment—being pelted with snowballs and hustled on the platform of the station by a crowd of workmen who had assembled. The right hon. gentleman was received in the Town Hall with prolonged cheering, and was presented with an address, congratulating him on his approaching birthday, and expressing confidence in the eventual triumph of the Home Rule policy. The right hon. gentleman, in replying, made some reference to local affairs, and then went on to refer to Lord Salisbury's recent speech.

Mr. Gladstone left Betteshanger Park on Wednesday for Folkestone, on his way to Italy. The voyage to Boulogne was by one of the ordinary service boats of the South-Eastern Railway Company—the Louise Dagmar, Captain Davies—timed to leave Folkestone at 11-30. After stepping on board the vessel Mr. Gladstone stood amidships with Mrs. Gladstone for some five or ten minutes acknowledging the cheering and good wishes of those on shore, but as soon as the hawsers were let go the right hon. gentleman retired to his cabin, where he rested until the French shore was sighted. Mr. W. H. Gladstone accompanied the party on board; but, in company with Sir Edward Watkin and Sir E. Reed, he came on shore before the sounding of the final signal, and left Folkestone for London by the 11-30 train. Although Mr. Gladstone retired below before the voyage commenced, Mrs. and Miss Gladstone remained on deck during the whole of the journey. As the steamer passed out of the harbour, the crowds which lined the quay cheered again and again, and Mrs. Gladstone, who stood near the paddle-box, bowed acknowledgments on behalf of her husband. The weather was fair at starting, but as soon as open channel was reached, a strong north-easterly wind was experienced, and after a few miles, snow commenced to fall. Notwithstanding this, Mrs. and Miss Gladstone continued on deck, and during the whole of the passage did not leave the camp-stools provided for them in front of the steering-house, in spite of the repeated suggestion of the captain that they would be more comfortable below. The sea was at times a trifle choppy, and the vessel now and then pitched slightly; but on the whole, the passage was a good one, and neither Mr. Gladstone nor any of his party suffered from sea sickness.

Mr. Gladstone reappeared on deck just after the vessel entered Boulogne harbour, and appeared to be in the best of health and spirits. The boat drew alongside the quay at 1-30, amidst a cheer from a number of English residents who had assembled to welcome the veteran statesman. Amongst those at the landing-stage were the Rev. E. R. Parr, English clergyman at Boulogne; Dr. Philips, English medical practitioner; and Mr. Bonham, English Consul. On disembarking, Mr. Gladstone and party proceeded to the buffet for luncheon, and afterwards left by the tidal train for Paris. They will then travel to Florence.

Le Soleil, the paper of M. Edouard Harvo,—publishes the account of an interview with Mr. Gladstone, from which the following passages are taken:—

"Being now in my 79th year I would retire but for the Irish liberties for which I am fighting. I shall, perhaps, not see the end, but I shall have the consolation of knowing that I have done my whole duty." "What do you think about the war?" "War will not break out now, it is too cold; but the spring is not very far off. Nobody can know what will happen. I hope that diplomacy will avert a European war, which would be terrible above all for you."

"What would be, in your mind, the attitude of England?" "We have no great interests at stake. The *role* of our Government will be certainly to regard passively this terrible struggle, and to watch strictly over the interests of the country."

"But Lord Randolph Churchill's journey rather indicates a tendency of co-operation." "I do not think that Lord Randolph Churchill has any special mission. I even have reasons to believe that he has not. He may, perhaps, meet the Emperor and the Russian statesmen, but I do not believe in any special mission."

THE SALVATION ARMY IN 1887.

"GENERAL" BOOTH, in a letter which he issued on Monday, Dec. 26, says, in speaking of the work done this year:—

"Mobs of ruffians have assailed and brutally beaten our people. Authorities have prosecuted and imprisoned them. Comrades have deserted our ranks and joined our enemies in vilely slandering us; while our funds have again and again been utterly exhausted." Still more progress was made this year than in any preceding year, both at home and abroad, and the "General" is convinced that the "opportunity of the army is just as great—nay, greater—abroad than at home." In Germany a "heavy struggle" is taking place, and the authorities, afraid of disturbances—will not allow the army's meetings after noon; while in some towns the meetings are limited to avowed Salvationists. At Rome the gatherings of the army have been disturbed by students, "some of whom, on being expelled, stabbed the Italian door-keeper." The "major" was led to believe by the receipt of threatening letters that he was the "centre of a network of suspicions hitched by those who had come to him full of professions of friendship." The "war" in French Canada has had to be prosecuted against "fearful odds, an attack having been made on one occasion upon the officers of the army which resulted in serious injury to several of the number." Moreover, in many different parts of French Canada the barracks of the Army have been wilfully burned down. In Quebec the outdoor marches had to be abandoned because of the extremely fierce opposition manifested towards the Salvationists. Operations have been commenced in Uteh, where the Mormons have afforded every facility to the Army; but although the open-air and indoor meetings here are reported to have been largely attended "the collections were very small." Many additional officers have been despatched to India this year from Great Britain, and also from Australia, in which latter country the Army's annual income is £66,000. Complaint is made of the quarter whence hostile criticism in India comes. Says one report:—"It could not altogether be surprising that the army, with its wonderful innovations, should be the butt of hostile comment in India as well as elsewhere; although this comes home with special unpleasantness, perhaps from the fact that the critics who denounce us are mostly Christian missionaries."

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette*, December 30.)

Admiralty, 29th December, 1887.

Carpenter H Gay has been promoted to the rank of Chief Carpenter in H M's Fleet.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, *Pall Mall*, 30th December, 1887.

Lieut Percy de Sausmarez Burney has been placed on the Seconded List, for service with a Bombay Native Baty.

The Gloucestershire Regt, Sergt W A Bailey, from the East Yorkshire Regt, to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieut F Horniblow, seconded.

The Dorsetshire Regt, Lieut T A Harrison has been seconded for service with the Ind S C.

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regt,), Second Lieut J W Ross has been seconded for service with the Ind S C.

The Durham Light Infantry, Lieut G W Keane has been seconded for service with the Commissariat and Transport Staff.

MEMORANDA.

The undermentioned Major-Gen's retire on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieut-Gen!, dated 31st December, 1887:—W C Bancroft, J W Laurie, and G V Watson.

The undermentioned Colonels to be Major-Gen's:—F W E F Walker, CB, CMG, from Lieut-Col, Scots Guards, vice W C Bancroft, G H Monorieff, Asst Mily Secy, Head-Quarters, vice J W Laurie.

The undermentioned Lieut-Cols and Cols, half-pay, retire on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Major-Gen!:—W Bally, P Sheppard, and R Shandham, R A.

The undermentioned Lieut-Cols and Cols, from half-pay, retire upon retired pay and compensation, with the honorary rank of Major-Gen!:—P G L Smith, Royal Engrs, E H Courtney, Royal Engrs, and E Micklem, Royal Engineers.

The undermentioned Lieut-Cols to be Cols:—R I Crawford, Bo SC, C A Dodd, Ben SC, W T Brereton, Mad SC, and E W C H Miller, Mad SC.

THE RUSSIAN STUDENTS' REVOLT.

THE *Official Messenger* of St. Petersburg, has published the following statement:—

Last week intelligence was received here of the disturbances in the higher educational establishments at Charkoff, Odessa, and Kasan. At the Charkoff Technological Institute the students organised a meeting, and declined to obey the authorities. On the 15th inst. about thirty students of the Charkoff University suddenly left the lecture-rooms and went into the streets, where by pre-arrangement they met with a number of the pupils of the Technological and Veterinary Institutes, and created a disturbance, smashing the windows on the ground floor of the University building. On the 14th inst. the students of the Odessa University also arranged a meeting. They disturbed the lectures, and noisily demanded the abolition of the existing University regulations. Finally, uproarious assemblages were held at Kasan on the 16th inst. at the instigation of a band of students belonging to the University and the Veterinary Institute of the place. On that occasion the University students made demands similar to those of the Odessa students. The lectures at the three Universities mentioned, and at the Technological Institute, have been suspended. In all these disturbances there are several circumstances clearly pointing to the instigation of evil-disposed persons.

This is an account of the disturbances at St. Petersburg University:—

On Tuesday week the students of the Technological Institute wished to organise a public demonstration for the purpose of protesting against the measures taken by the authorities against their comrades of the several provincial Universities where disorders have occurred. The police interfered to stop the demonstration, and arrested several of the prime movers in the project. On the following day the students of the University assembled, and passed resolutions calling upon the rector to appear before them, demanding permission to place wreaths upon the graves of the students who were killed, or supposed to have been killed, during the recent disturbances, and finally claiming the re-establishment of the former University statutes. The students were dispersed by a large force of police under General Gresser, Prefect of St. Petersburg, who caused the University to be surrounded. A great number of arrests were made, but the majority of those taken into custody were immediately released. The city remained perfectly quiet throughout, and the majority of the population are, indeed, ignorant of the events which occurred at the University. There has been some disturbance as well at the School of Mines. The disturbances were renewed on Thursday. On that day, which was the third day of disorders, the students made violent demonstrations against the rector, their resentment being greatly aggravated by the action of the authorities in closing all the gates of the University, and thus rendering all exit impossible. Dr. Mendelejeff, Professor of Chemistry, having promised to lay an impartial report of the whole affair before the curator of the educational district, the Prefect ordered the doors of the University to be opened, and the students went out quietly. The students, however, not satisfied with the Professor's promise, resolved to address a petition to the Czar, begging His Majesty to judge their conduct with his paternal impartiality. According to private advices received at St. Petersburg from Warsaw and Kieff, the students of the Universities at those places are resolved to make common cause with their fellow-students at St. Petersburg, Moscow, Odessa, Charkoff, and Kasay. It is believed that disturbances will occur within the next few days at Warsaw and Kieff, and that all the Universities will then be closed. A number of seditious proclamations, printed by the hectographic process, were distributed among the University students last week. The police are making every effort to ascertain the origin of these leaflets, which are believed to emanate from some place in the south of Russia. In one of the proclamations the following sentence occurs:—"Brethren our just complaints are great, but they stand for nothing compared with the grievances of our unhappy people." Another of the proclamations calls upon students to "avenge their comrades murdered at Moscow."

The recent disturbances have created a very painful impression at the Imperial Court, and the opinion is expressed on all sides that the police, particularly at Moscow, have acted with undue severity.

Although the resignation of the Minister of Education has not been accepted, his ultimate retirement is regarded as almost inevitable, and would, it is believed, contribute to the appeasement of the public mind, which has been considerably agitated by late events.

It is stated in well-informed quarters that none of the Universities and high schools which have been closed on account of the disturbances will be reopened until the middle of February.

Count Schermetieff, in an audience with the Czar, protested against the conduct of the authorities during the disturbances at the University, adding that the official representation of events was completely in opposition to the truth. The Czar has, consequently, directed that the most stringent inquiry shall be made into the matter.

GREAT SLAUGHTER BY BRITISH TROOPS.

PARTICULARS have just been received of the fighting between the British and the natives in the neighbourhood of Sierra Leone, resulting in the capture of three native towns, a number of strongholds, and the slaughter of a very large number of natives. One report mentioned that in the battles which had taken place about 2,000 of the natives were killed or wounded. Previous advices mentioned the capture of Robari by the British forces, and the information just received states that two more towns—viz., Macondoo and Rometto—have been taken. All three places are important towns in the Yonnie country. When the enemy were driven out of Robari they fell back upon Macondoo. Every preparation had been made by the natives for a desperate resistance, the routes being obstructed by felled trees and other impediments. Besides this the enemy were found in strong parties in ambush at different points. The Yonnies made a determined stand, and were consequently cut or shot down in large numbers. The first battle lasted from seven o'clock in the morning till three o'clock in the afternoon. The Yonnies at that time commenced to retreat. The British force consisted chiefly of the 1st West India Regiment, assisted by native police from Sierra Leone, and a small force of the Naval Brigade, the sailors inflicting havoc with their shells. The English officers led their men with commendable bravery, and with ringing cheers on all sides the stronghold was entered. Robari was found to be a beautiful town, situated on a hill, and here Sir Francis de Winton, who commanded the expedition, made his headquarters. The Yonnies were said to number about 3,500 fighting men, and were aided by the followers of Marampah and Maisimerah, making the combined forces to number about 6,500. The English expedition all told was about 2,000 strong. The advance guard consisted of 18 of the Naval Brigade and 180 rank-and-file under the command of Major Pigott. There were no fatalities on the English side, but about sixteen were wounded, some seriously. After capturing Robari the force marched on to Macondoo, the Naval Brigade again leading. When the town was assaulted but little resistance was offered, and the place was captured without casualty on the British side. Macondoo was taken on the 24th ult., and next day the English advanced on Rometto. The resistance here was much more spirited, the Yonnies fighting with much courage. Fourteen of their number were killed and a large number wounded, after which the expedition entered the town. The quickness of the march on Rometto had evidently taken the enemy by surprise as many of the leading chiefs of the place had not time to escape, and were consequently taken prisoners by the English. Besides these a large quantity of arms were captured. There were again no casualties on the British side. Her Majesty's ship Rifleman returned to Sierra Leone on the 3rd inst., bringing about 200 men who had been engaged in the battles with the Yonnies. This was an indication that the war was considered to be about ended.

PARLIAMENTARY CHANGES IN 1887.

THE *Daily Telegraph*, in noting the parliamentary changes of the year, says:—The Unionist party have not gained any seat during the year, and the substitution of Mr. Goschen (L. U.) for Lord A. Percy (C.) in St. George's, Hanover-square, hardly affects the state of parties. On the other hand, the Gladstonians won four seats from their opponents—namely, Burnley, Spalding, Coventry, and Northwich. The following shows approximately the present condition of parties as compared with the state of affairs immediately after the general election. In this calculation Winchester, where a vacancy at present exists, is treated as a Conservative seat.

	July, 1886.	Dec. 1887.
Conservatives	316	313
Unionist Liberals	78	77
Gladstonians	191	194
Parnellites	85	86
	670	670
Majority of all other sections combined over Conservatives	28	44
Majority of Conservatives over Gladstonians and Parnellites combined	135	119
Majority of Conservatives over Gladstonians and Unionist Liberals combined	57	42
Majority of Conservatives over Gladstonians and Parnellites combined	40	33
Majority of Conservatives and Liberal Unionists combined over Gladstonians and Parnellites combined	153	150
Majority of Conservatives and Liberal Unionists combined over Gladstonians and Parnellites combined	118	116

A WELSH LAND LEAGUE.

A MANIFESTO was issued on Saturday, Dec. 24, signed by the following gentlemen, all of whom are associated with the anti-tithe struggle in North Wales:—Mr. John Parry, Plas Llanarmon, Mold, president; Mr. Thomas Gee, Denbigh, editor and proprietor of the *Baner ac Amseau Cymru*; J. Howell Gee, Denbigh, honorary secretary; and Gwillym Parry, Denbigh, financial secretary. It is in Welsh, but the following is a summary of its leading features. Farmers, business-men, and labourers are expected to form the chief elements in the League, which is called "The Welsh Land, Commercial, and Labour League." The constitution provides for the formation of local branches in every parish in Wales, and among Welshmen or sympathizers with the Welsh movement elsewhere. These branch societies are, through their representatives at an annual conference, to elect a central authority in the form of an executive committee. The voting power of each branch, which may consist of female as well as male members, will be in proportion to its numerical strength; but no branch is to elect more than four representatives to the annual conference. The qualifications for membership consist in thorough sympathy with the object of the league, an unqualified consent to be faithful to its principles, and to further its aims and objects by every possible means, and the payment of a small annual subscription, the amount of which varies, the minimum to be 6*d.* per annum for labourers, 2*s.* 6*d.* for tradesmen, and for farmers 1*s.* for the first £20 rental and 5*d.* for every additional £20 rental. Each member who wishes the support of the league in any appeal he makes for reduction in tithes, etc., must state his case to the local branch, whose decision will be final. Each member must be loyal to the branch society and accept its decisions. The influence of the members must be used to prevent any negotiation for the taking of any occupied farm. Each member of the league must withhold his support from any parliamentary candidate who may be opposed to the league, and must, on the other hand assist by every possible means the return of those candidates who favour its objects. The objects of the league are thus specified:—

"1. To secure a fair basis for the imposition of tithes, and continued support to those who may be subjected to legal process for the non-payment of tithes. 2. The disestablishment and disendowment of the English Church in Wales, and the transfer of its endowments to national purposes. 3. Reforms in the law which relate to land, building, leases, royalties on coals and minerals, the game laws, the rivers, and all other laws relating to land which are prejudicial to the interests of the country at large. 4. The return to Parliament of members who understand the needs of farmers and of the labouring classes; such members to be paid from the national fund.

These objects are explained in detail. As regards tithes, the league does not aim at the abolition of this "national property." It is proposed to have a sliding-scale to determine the amount of tithes; such scale to be based on the prices of the previous year only, and not on the average of the preceding seven years. These prices to be determined annually by a jury at the quarter sessions for each county, until the formation of county boards, when this duty is to be relegated to such boards. The league will be prepared to support in a constitutional manner the appeals made by members for a reduction in the tithes, and will contribute to the expenses incurred by the action of any members refusing to pay the tithes. The league aims at placing the Church on precisely the same footing as every other denomination. Existing interests will be regarded, in so far as the continuance of a proportion of the tithes to the present owners for the remainder of the term of their natural lives; but all lands and houses, the property of the nation, now held by the Church, will be sold; a portion of the proceeds will be devoted to the support of elementary schools, governed by the ratepayers and to providing intermediate and technical education for the people; and another portion to the formation of a local fund to assist tenants to purchase their holdings, or portions thereof. The land reforms aimed at include fair rents determined by a sliding-scale based upon the prices of agricultural produce, as corn, stock, dairy, etc.; of security of tenure, full compensation for all improvements, and the establishing of a land court to settle all questions in dispute between landlord and tennant. Further, it is proposed to remove all restrictions on the free sale of land, to abolish the law of primogeniture, placing restrictions upon the amount of mining royalties which may be demanded; the abolition of all game laws; and to make all rivers free for fishing, providing only such necessary restrictions as will prevent the streams being impoverished. It is also proposed to remove entirely the *ex officio* element from all elected bodies, and to compel railway companies to convey all home produce on the same terms as foreign goods. The manifesto concludes thus:—With this explanation of the objects of the league we appeal to the farmers and labourers to form branches in every parish or district. There is nothing of more importance to the farmers and the country at large than that all tenant-farmers should be thoroughly loyal to each other, and carefully abstain from any negotiations for taking a farm where a tenant applies for a reduction in rent. Members are expected to show their utter abhorrence of any such interference and to employ their influence to prevent its being done by others.

LASCAR SEAMEN AND THEIR DUTIES.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company was summoned at the West Ham Police Court, on Dec. 28, by a former servant on board their steamer Rohilla, named Deem Mahomet Sheik Eussef, for 5*l.* 17*s.*, three months and one week's wages at 26*s.* a month, alleged to be due to him. The complainant, who spoke fair English and was attired in European costume, said that in July last he signed articles at Bombay for two voyages at 26*s.* per month. He was engaged as "boy" for the voyages, and served in the engineer's cabin. They came in the Rohilla to London than to Calcutta and back, and on Dec. 15 the ship sailed for Bombay. Two days prior to this some articles were missed from the engineer's cabin, and as complainant had had a lady friend there the engineer blamed him for the losses, and directed that he should cease to act as servant, but go to the engine-room as fireman. Eussef said he could not do the work, and he appealed to the captain of the vessel, but the captain told him to obey the orders of the engineer. He then went to the marine superintendent, and was referred back to the captain, and in the result, though on the quay half an hour before the ship sailed, he did not proceed in her. The wages of seamen in the company were usually paid in India. He had received one lot of wages in Calcutta but occasionally men were paid in London. In reply to Mr. Berks, for the company, complaint said the did not sign at Bombay as fireman but as "boy," and he served five months as boy-servant. His wages were 18 rupees a month. He had never acted as fireman, and was not able to do the work. He had been charged as a deserter at this court, and was discharged. Mr. Berks, for the defence, urged that this court had no jurisdiction to deal with the case, as, under the India Act, the company were compelled to ship and discharged natives in India where all action for wages should be brought. The contract ended at Bombay, and he would point out that the defendant had not completed his contract. On the merits of the case, however, he had, the defence that the complainant was a deserter, and that under the terms of the Act deserts lost all claims to wages or emoluments. Mr. Baggallay, in the result, said it was quite clear that complainant deserted from the ship, and as to whether the alteration of his duties was justifiable or not it was not for him to consider. The summons would be dismissed.

THE RUSSIANS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

DR. HEYFELDER, of St. Petersburg, formerly chief physician of General Skobeleff's expedition to Akhal Tekke, has just published a book on Transcaspia, which is full of interesting details on the history and the political, strategical, and commercial importance of the Transcaspian Railroad connecting the eastern shore of the Caspian Sea with Chardjui. Professor Vambery, in a review of this publication in the *Neue Freie Presse*, while giving full credit for the way in which the author has stated his facts, takes exception to his conclusions as to the object for which this gigantic work has been devised. There is no doubt that the trade between Turkestan, China, Afghanistan, Persia, India, Russia, and Europe will greatly benefit by the extension of this railroad to Samarcand; but at the same time it is impossible to believe that Russia, after the enormous expenses incurred through the advance of her troops in Central Asia, will rest satisfied with the possession of three khanates in the Turkoman deserts, and abandon her long-coveted idea of a free road to the southern seas through India or Persia. Central Asia is only an *etape* for Russia, and nobody will convince the world that she will remain there. After quoting Prince Gortchakoff's and Baron Brunnow's assurances to Lord Clarendon to the effect that Russia considered Afghanistan as lying entirely outside her legitimate sphere of influence, Professor Vambery concludes as follows:—"This was said in 1869, and in 1887 the Russians are stationed only a few miles from Herat; they have annexed Merv, and settled down on the left Afghan bank of the Oxus. In these circumstances we cannot but consider the Transcaspian Railroad as the means for further war operations. It will first transport cossacs and soldiers, and only be made subservient to trade and civilisation after the great struggle for predominance has been fought out."

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

THE report of the directors of the Bengal Central Railway Company for the half-year ended June 30, states that the gross receipts were 22,720*l.*—a decrease of 733*l.*, and the expenses 25,111*l.*—an increase of 1,196*l.* The loss on working during the half-year was 2,391*l.*, compared with 462*l.* for the corresponding period of 1886. If the abnormal expenditure of flood works had been excluded from the expenses, the half-year's working would, it is stated, have shown a profit. Interest warrants at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be issued to the proprietors on Jan. 5 for the half-year ending Dec. 31 current.

The eighty-third report of the directors of the East Indian Railway Company, showing the result of the working for the half-year ended June 30, states that the gross receipts were 2,302,157*l.*, against 2,307,755*l.*, and the working expenses, 712,768*l.*, against 793,737*l.*, the net earnings being 1,589,389*l.*, against 1,514,018*l.* The percentage of the working expenses upon the gross receipts of the two half-years was 30·96 and 34·39 respectively. The company's share of the surplus profits, less income-tax of Rs. 21,666-13-8, paid in India, is Rs. 11,81,252-7-5, inclusive of Rs. 1,08,122-7-10 in respect of the working of the State and Tarkessur lines, &c. This amount has been brought home at the rate of exchange of 1*s.* 4·786*d.* the rupee, and has produced 82,567*l.* 7*s.* which, together with the balance remaining after the last division, enables the Board to recommend a dividend for the half-year at the rate of 1*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* per cent., on the deferred annuity capital, in addition to the guaranteed interest of 2*l.* per cent., leaving a small balance in hand. The company's share of profit from the working of the State and Tarkessur lines, &c., was 9,452*l.*, 17*s.* 11*d.* for the half-year under notice.

The report of the directors of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company states that since the general meeting in June the proprietors continued to avail themselves of the option to pay up their shares in full. This option expired on Sept. 6, and the shares then paid up having been converted into stock, according to the resolution passed at the above mentioned meeting, the proprietors' capital now stands as follows:—Stock, 2,945,520*l.*; shares, 3*l.* paid, 8,172*l.*, total paid-up capital, 2,953,692*l.*, leaving to be received 17*l.* per share on 2,724 shares, 46,308*l.* The expenditure of capital for the period embraced in the accounts—namely, from the commencement of the company to June 30, 1887—amounted to 1,080,437*l.* principally for the payment made to the Secretary of State for India for the open line from Nagpur to Nandgaon, and for works on sections of the new lines which had been executed by the Government of India prior to the formation of the company. The line from Nagpur to Nandgaon was taken over by the company on April 1 last, and has been worked by them since that date. The gross earning amounted to Rs. 4,89,809 (or at 1*s.* 5·262*d.* per repee, 35,193*l.*) the working expenses to Rs. 2,09,227 and the net earnings Rs. 2,80,082 (or, at the above exchange, 20,144*l.*) Of the gross earnings, 87 per cent. was from goods of all kinds, including 46 per cent. from wheat, the quantity of wheat carried being 44,022 tons.

The sixty-four half yearly general meeting of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company was held on Dec. 23, at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon Street. Major. General J. S. Trevor, who occupied the chair, in moving the adoption of the report, said the dividend recommended, 3*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* per cent., was the same as he said in June last they would get. They could have paid a little more, put the traffic of the current half-year had turned out so bad that they thought it better to keep a little back than divide at once up to the hit. She cause of the falling off was the failure of the crops, which had also affected the other two railways that served the district. The depression was only transient, better harvests would soon be garnered, and whether the price were high or low export would recommence, and their traffic revive. As a sign of the growing prosperity of the districts they served, he stated that on the Baroda Railway in the course of ten years the number of their passengers had trebled, and their receipts had increased 50 per cent., and on the Rajpootana Railway in three years the passenger traffic had increased 50 per cent., and the receipts 35 per cent. Referring to a projected railway from Karrachee to Delhi, he said it was for the most part through irreclaimable desert, in which the population was very sparse; it would get no local traffic, and, as regarded the through traffic from Delhi, it would be in direct competition with three railways that now served that place. The resolution was seconded by Mr. S. J. Wylde, and after a short discussion, was agreed to; the dividend recommended, 3*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* for the half-year, was declared. A vote of thanks to Major Bisset, the general manager, and to the staff in India, was passed, as was also a similar vote to the directors and to the chairman, which brought the proceedings to a termination.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN'S LAST.

THE *St. James's Gazette* has fallen out with Sir Lepel Griffin. Referring to his recent utterances in which he compared the Bengalees to grasshoppers that journal says:—

Sir Lepel Griffin, the Agent to the Governor-General in the Mahratta principalities of Indore, Gwalior, Bhopal, and the other States of the old Central Indian confederacy, is a man of wide experience and undoubted force of character. At the same time a certain intellectual levity is continually betraying him into some curious indiscretion. Not once but often, during a career of great promise and respectable achievement, he has suddenly committed extraordinary insanities. It has been as if an otherwise respected leader of thought or action in England should be moved from time to time by uncontrollable impulse to set off fire works in the public roads on occasions when a pyrotechnic display could only be a gross insult to the public. Whenever Sir Lepel's name appears prominently in the news of the day, his friends always ask themselves whether what he has just done is eminently wise or profoundly foolish. They may have to applaud him for a measure or a speech conceived with all the deliberation of genuine statecraft, or it may be something vastly different. Without the slightest warning, he once more disconcerts all who known him, and scandalizes all who do not, by some outrageous offence against every rule of conduct which should govern public men. An account of his latest deliverance is given in the *Times*' telegram from Calcutta; and people who watch Indian politics will inquire, as usual, whether Sir Lepel is in one of his wise moods or as listened to the prompting of the malignant genius by whom he has so often been betrayed into foolishness. On this occasion they will not be long in coming to a very clear conclusion. The difference of creed and race which divides India mainly between two great religions, Hindooism and the faith of Islam, is at once an inconvenience and a safeguard. *Divide et impera* is often an exceedingly sound principle to work on. Not

NORTHERN LIGHTS.

THE *St. James's Gazette* has been publishing a series of articles under the heading of Northern Lights from the pen of Mr. John O'Neill, who discovers some remarkable coincidence between the myths and superstitions of the East and those of the West. We quote the following passages :—

THE WORSHIP OF THE POLESTAR.

At Ikegami, in Japan, the Polestar is still worshipped under the name of Mioken, as a Buddha with a wheel resting on his folded hands. This wheel must represent the revolution of the heavens upon the pole, and may carry back the mysterious symbol the Suastika to a more all-embracing origin than the path of the sun, with which it has generally and unsatisfactorily been identified. The same well-known symbol is frequently to be seen on Japanese Buddhist temples as the emblem of Fudo, the motionless Buddha; and both "right" and reversed, it is the cognizance of the ancient daimios of Awa. Reversed, too, it is the mystic "fylfot" of European heraldry, for which here at last perhaps the origin of origins is to be found.

In 1870 Lazarus Geiger made several profound observations upon the Buddhistic and other symbolism of the wheel. He cites from the Veda hymns a passage pregnant with meaning for my present purpose: "Powerfully separating two Wheels with the Axle, as it were, Indra fasteneth Heaven and Earth." Then he suggests—I do not use his words, and I supplement his arguments with my own—that the turning of a wheel may have been resorted to an imitation of the revolution of the heavens, as a representation of the supreme motions of the Highest. It would have been an act of homage, of reverence, of abnegation of impetration. The practice would have tended to become ritualistic, to conciliate the regards of the diety, and would subsequently have been meritorious in his worshippers. The transition from a revolving adoration wheel to a praying-wheel is easy, and the mere turning of the wheel would have preceded the added prayers. Geiger pointed out, too, how the holy butter, indispensable at the morning fire sacrifice was obtained "by a quite analogous process" of rotation and that the corn-mill was, in its simplest shape, two round flat stones and a twirling rod. And then comes in Geiger's act of insight. He boldly theorised that the artificial production of fire was accidental in the apparatus of the adoration-wheel, and that this would account for the sacredness and the universal primitive worship of fire. He further pointed out how Agni (fire) is called in the Vedic hymns, now the child of Heaven and Earth, and now the child of two pieces of wood; and also how in Brandenburg the need-fire was obtained by drilling in the nave of a wheel, and in England, Scotland, Sweeden, and Germany by turning (by means of a rope wound round it) a wooden windlass bored into a stake. Here he might have even quoted the Odyssey (ix., 384-388), where the perforation of a beam of timber by the carpenter's drill is effected by two gangs of workmen who pull the rope of the tool alternately in opposite directions. But although Geiger here necessarily discusses the revolution of the heavens, the thought of the Polar star seems never for an instant to have entered his mind; all his final explanations being unsatisfying references to the course of the Sun.

THE FLEUR-DE-LIS.

Surmounted by the fleur-de-lis, the earth-axis is depicted pointing to the north on almost every map of every country; and the same symbol of the fleur-de-lis is found universally on the needles of the most ancient mariners' compasses in a more or less rough form. For the fleur-de-li(s) is not the flower of the lily, but of the *li*, the Celtic king. This is corroborated even still by the French pronunciation; for the *s* of lis, the flower (more anciently lils) is pronounced, but that of fleur-de-lis is not. Its most ancient Eastern examples show it to be no lily-flower but a triple unison, the emblem of a triad.

It is perhaps too much for anyone man ever to hope to complete the evidence in support of the theory that the so-called fleur-de-lis on the magnetic needle, as here explained, may point to a far-back time, long before that needle was thought of, when natural magnets of magnetic oxyde of iron—so common a mineral in Northern Europe—were sacrosanct symbols, holy stones, dedicated to the worship and instinct with the divinity of Tai-Ki, Tai-Yi, or Shang-Ti, the Great Supreme, the Great First, the Uppermost, the jealor centre of the universe, during long ages before it dawned upon men to turn their mysterious properties. all so gradually ascertained to the traveller's and to the mariner's use. These magnets would have been first devoted to acts of worship, and to the definition of the sacrificial worshipping position; and the periods of their deflection to west or to east may, it is scarcely fanciful to reflect, have boded calamities or the reverse, while their direct pointing to the Polar star would have been of happiest augury.

THE UNIVERSE WHEEL.

A well-known Assyrian deity, sometimes depicted upright against a wheel, and sometimes with the trunk of his body, as it were, engaged in or issuing from a wheel, seems to be identible with the Polar deity. Assur is apparently the Assyrian type of this God of the wheel: he is without companion, a real monarch of the Empyrean. He holds a bow with which he impels a triple-pointed dart, which ought primarily to be emblematic, like the "fleur-de-lis," but has been accepted as a symbol of the thunderbolt.

In the Mahabharata Agni equips Vishnu with a wheel which has a nave of thunder—a wheel which, when turned, launches forth thunderbolts. So long as the wheel was identified with the Sun alone, the combination of the thunderbolt and the wheel remained inexplicable; but the hypothesis that the wheel-god is the Polar deity makes plain even the cryptic passage in St. Agustine (De Civ. Dei, iv. 23), where he says of Varro's Sabine god Summanus, that night thunder was attributed to him, while the thunder of the daytime was Jove's.

WHEELS OF FORTUNE.

Wheels of Fortune were to be found not very long ago in Brittany in several churches and chapels either hung from the roof or high up against a pillar. The wheel was provided with little bells, and with a pendant cord which, when pulled by a devotee, set the wheel turning. Youths and maidens consulted these wheels about their own juvenile wishes; but staid men and the aged did so also as to their worldly projects. There is an account of such a wheel in the Abbey church of Fecamp given by Baldric, Bishop of Dole, who visited the monastry about 1120 ("Neustria Pia," p. 227). This Norman wheel seems to have been an elaborate piece of mechanism; for it not alone revolved but rose and fell—"rota Fortunæ quæ descendebat et ascendebat, et semper rotabat." It is perhaps, needless to multiply instances; but there is a similar English wheel mentioned in the *Monasticum Anglicanum* (I. 104), which being full of little bells, was turned to excite increase of devotion—"ad majoris excitationem devotionis." Here, there is no room for doubt, we have a survival of the adoration or the praying-wheel proper. But the Briton wheels were clearly for speering into the future; and there was a triangle inscribed in some of them, with figures of a child, a youth, and an old man at the corners. M. Gaidoz distinctly states that he cannot claim these wheels of fortune as solar symbols. If they be so, he adds, they have parted with their character. I need scarcely add that there seems to me to be little reason to doubt that these particular wheels of fortune are also rescivable into the Universe Wheel, and that they were turned by the provident and the impatient to prompt, to hasten, the evolution of events, or to forecast them. Thus the initiative adoration-wheel became not alone a prayer but a divination apparatus; and this last form of it may even have preceded the custom of set prayer.

INDIAN LEPERS AND THE JUBILEE.

SURGEON MAJOR PRINGLE, in a letter to the *Times* refers as follows to the subject of leprosy in India:—

Thirty years' Indian service from Juggernauth to Gungootree has convinced me that leprosy is increasing in India, and unless some steps are promptly taken to isolate the sad victims of this absolutely incurable disease, not only will the disease go on steadily increasing, but temporary residents in that country will become affected. I do not myself believe that leprosy is either infectious or contagious in the ordinary sense of these terms, but it would be most unsafe to suppose, and much more so to conclude, that on this account it is not inoculable. All who have seen leprosy to any xtent will at once understand, without my entering into distressing details, how, from vast portions of the body of every leper, inoculable substances are being constantly thrown off, and how, unless these cases are isolated, it is perfectly possible to be unknowingly inoculated, and thus, as I have stated, for a temporary resident to bring the disease in his person to his native land (as the Crusaders did of old), where it may spread either in the same way or by heredity. St. James's Palace could tell a tale of what England once has heard, and unless measures are taken to prevent its recurrence, of what it yet may hear—St. James's Palace being once the leper asylum for the cases of this disease met with in the Royal and noble families of England. No compulsion will be needed in India, in any part of the Bengal Presidency, at least, to collect the lepers into asylums, if these *Maisons Dieu*, as they were called in Europe, are only properly conducted. The poor leper, as I can vouch for, only seeks a home where the few remaining years of his outcast life may be passed in peace, and freedom from the necessary (as I know by a sad case) police restrictions, preventing his begging on the roadsides, and the fear of a violent death.

The disease, with which the committee of the Royal College of Physicians in their report on leprosy, which appeared in a paragraph form, in your issue of the 11th of November, compares leprosy, as regards compulsory segregation in asylums or hospitals, seems to me to have nothing in common with that disease, the two diseases in nearly every particular being as far apart as the poles.

The native rulers of India, fully recognizing the dangers alluded to, and calculating on the co-operation of the family (for "to remove" a leper till very lately was no great offence), for reasons which I need not allude to here, by thus virtually permitting the practice, effectually prevented any marked increase in the sufferers from lepcosy. The uncertain, and therefore miserable life, which the poor lepers had thus to live, banded them together, not only in the community of sufferiug, but also in the community of protection.

Now, all this is changed. The leper on the roadside under his leaf umbrella is as safe as the rajah in his fort; and, were model leper asylums like that in the Dehra Dhoon, N. W. Provieces, scattered over India, and, like thot asylum, visited, supported, and scientifically conducted and a corresponding sympathy lighted up in the Hindoo and Mahomedan mind, like that witnessed at Dehra, the spread of leprosy would undoubtedly be checked, in a hitherto unknown and and yer strictly scientific manner. The Government, however, must be prepared to do its duty, for, if it prevents the lepers "being removed," it must accept the responsibility of scientifically isolating them. Year after year I+ pleaded for the Dehra Dhoon Asylum in my official sanitary reports. in terms which one would have thought would have moved any department; but alas! the Sanitary Department with the Government of India not only did nothing, but did not even condescend to notice my remarks. Thus when I read your leader in November, and thought of India, for aught I knew this true *Maison Dieu* at Dehra might have been a heap of ruins, and its 70 or 80 inmates scattered over the country, spreading the terrible disease, and, on the roadside, bringing distress on families, such as I alluded as before.

My pleadings for the Indian leper, and the discussion on the subject of the best means for preventing leprosy spreading in India, are to be found embodied in a paper I read at one of the conferences at the International Health Exhibition in 1884, and to any one interested in the subject I will gladly send a copy of the pamphlet.

It was reserved for the Brahmins of Benares to suggest, if not to carry out, as a jubilee memorial, the greatest sanitary scheme of this or any age—viz., one to restore to the water of the sacred Ganges, as it flows by the houses and bathing stairs of their sacred city, the purity it knew when it dashed in an icy stream past the sacred temple of Gungootree. This I fear, is beyond the region of possibilities, but not so the erection of jubilee leper asylums, and if each asylum brings to its inmates, as it certainly will do, if similarly conducted, the happiness and contentment I have ever witnessed in the one at Dehra Dhoon, the jubilee of our Gracious Queen willnever be forgotten in India, and the religion of Him who had compassion on the leper will be exhibited to the millions of India in a way which nothing else could do, and the outcast of earth and the denied of heaven will find here on earth in the followers of the Christ, evidence that there is a heaven even for a leper.

I was once charged by a Brahmin with sending a leper to heaven, because, as a sanitary measure, I had his body burnt. This poor leper had dragged the pitiable remains of his body to the banks of a stream in the Hymalayas, in the hope that his dust, mingling with the sacred "running water" (See Lev. XIV., 5-9) from the eternal snows of the Gungootree glacier might be sufficiently purified, if not for the heaven of the Brahmins (to which caste he doubtless belonged) yet for a heaven such as the all-cleansing waters of the Ganges would admit him to. By having his body, burnt, I was told that I had purified it from its leprosy even more than the water of the Ganges could have done.

No Hindoo with whom I have spoken on the subject has ever expressed any objection to these outcasts from society and religion being visited in the asylum by those interested in their spiritual welfare—and no wonder, for these poor afflicted ones, owing to their unclean condition, are out of the pale of all religion, though their caste might have been the highest, hence, indeed, one of the facilities which existed for "removing" them. It need therefore not be a matter of glad surprise that many of these poor creatures embrace a religion which can give them the blessed assurance of a glorious resurrection hereafter.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I steamer Booldana, 2,133 tons, Captain J Gray, sailed from this port, yesterday, for Galle, in ballast.

THE s.s. Bhownagar, Nakoda, brought to Bombay yesterday a general cargo and twenty-four deck passengers from Bhownagar.

THE B I S N steamer Pemba, Captain J Robertson sailed for the Persian Gulf, ports and Karachi laden with a general cargo and with the following passengers:—Mr T. Thompson, for Karachi; Mr Sayd Mahomed Ibrahim, three Friends two boys, seven infants and eight servants, Nawab Sayd Asgar Hoosen, and five others, Sayd Bun Cassum and 15 others, for Busorah; and 177 deck.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

16TH JANUARY, 1888.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Hispania ..	2213	W. Marr	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Assam	1611	G. W. F. Brown	C	P. & O. Co.
,, Branklow ..	1660	Stewart	D	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Lepanto	1500	R. Roach	E	F. Muir & Co.
,, Clan Munro.	1416	C. Jones	F	F. Muir & Co.
,, Niagara	2044	J. M. Conochie..	H	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Accomac ..	1629	G. Windsor	K	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Peveril	1974	A. Burgess	L	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Aston Hall..	2333	J. Hill	M	E. Bates & Co.
,, Algoma	1866	J. C. Murray ...	N	Captain.
,, Etolia	2035	W. Gill	O	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Bretwalda...	1901	J. T. Carpenter.	Q	M. Mackenzie & Co.
,, Avoca	900	C. Clyhoe	Ibis	Visram Ebrahim & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
15	Clyde (s)	Edmond	London, Dec. 22.
	Bhownagar (s)	Nacoda	Bhownagar.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
16	Pemba (s)	Roberts	Persian Gulf and Karachi.
	Orient	Ahlgren	Cochin.
	Booldana (s).....	Gray	Galle.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Nurjehan, for Coast and Calcutta.
,, Hispania, for Liverpool.
,, Bhownagar, for Bhownagar.
Schooner Algofre, for Quilimane.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.
12 Nantes-Bordeaux s..Chimsen....Cayenne.
Watchman .....Smith .....Port Natal, Nov. 11

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 12.—Steamer Preston. Schooner Frey.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 14.

Dunn, Lt-Col, Bengal, late of B A school, *en route* for Kasauli.
Powell, Major, Bombay, R A, on duty, from Burma.
Thorp, Lt, Bombay, RA, on duty from Burma.
Aikenhead, Lt, Bombay, on duty, from Burma.
Fryer, Lt, Bengal, 45th Sikhs, from leave, from England.
Randolph, Lt, Bengal, 2nd Wiltshire Regiment, from leave, from England.

JANUARY 15.

Alexander, Lt-Col, Bengal Staff Corps, from sick leave, from England.
Cunningham, Surgn-Major, Bengal Medical Service, from leave, from England.
Gordon, Lt, Bengal Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Kingscote, Major, Bombay, R H A, from leave, from England.
Maisey, Captain, Bengal Infantry, on half pay, from England.
Ferris, Surgn-Major, Bengal Med Dept, from sick leave, from England.
McCullogh, Major, Bengal R E, from leave, from England.
Tennant, Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, from Madras.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 12.

Newnham, 2nd Lt, Bombay, 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers, to join, to Nasirabad.

JANUARY 14.

Harward, Capt, Bengal, Warwick Regt, on leave, to Jubbalpore.

JANUARY 16.

Goldie, Major, Bombay, R E, on duty, to Kirkee.
Bayley, 2nd Lt, Bengal, Scottish Fusiliers, on duty, to Bareilly.
Pollard, Lt, Bengal, Royal Scot Fusiliers, to rejoin, to Deolali.
Cunningham, Surgeon-Major, Bengal Med Staff, on leave, to Calcutta.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 17th January, 1888.

1. A meeting of the General Committee of the W. I. V. A. Association will be held on Wednesday, the 18th instant, at 5-30 p.m., at the Volunteer Club, Apollo House, Apollo Road, Fort, Bombay. Business:—(1) Report of the last Volunteer Jubilee Tournament. (2) Arrangement, for the next annual Tournament. (3) Petition to Government to allot permanently to the Association a piece of land for the purpose of preparing it suitably for Tournaments, sports, &c. (4) And any other business that members may wish to bring forward.

2. Tickets for matches in the Rifle Meeting are available for issue at Head-quarters. When sending for them, it is requested that Competitors will state whether they intend shooting with rifle or carbine, and whether they are entitled to 1 or 2 handicap points.

3. It is also requested that all tickets may be applied for before Wednesday the 18th instant, to avoid delay on the Range.

4. The Class of Instruction for Proficiency Certificates will be held this day Tuesday, the 17th instant, at 6 p.m., at the Volunteer Club.

5. The Corps will furnish a Guard of Honour on the 24th instant, on the occasion of H. E. the Governor's levee. C's Cos. are requested to notify members to Head-quarters.

6. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "F" Company:—No. 2802 Vol. P. A. DeSouza, and No. 2610 Vol. B. Burrett.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following order is notified:—

7. There will be Riding School for all members on Thursday the 19th and on Saturday the 21st instant, at 7 a.m., with the view of organising a musical ride.

By Order.
(Sd.) H. S. B. HODGKINSON, Capt. & Adjutant, Bombay Vol. R. Corps.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	20,000	500	all	14 per.	3024
Bank of Bengal ...	40,000	500	all	10 do.	890
Bank of Madras.....	10,000	500	all	14 do.	710
EXCHANGE BANK .		£	£	6 do.	120
Agra Bank	10,000	40	4		
Hong. and Shang. B.		100	all	3½ do.	245
Corporation	80,000	$125			
National Bank of India.....	27,320	250		5 per.	123

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton ...	300	1,250	1,250	Rs. 54	1,350
Albert Ginning Co. ..	100	500	500	Rs.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	850
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	240
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	250
Breil's Cawnpore E. Co., Ld	0	200	20?	Rs. 16	110xd
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	125	125	Rs. 15	132½
Jolaba Press Co. ...	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	645
Dholiera P. & G. Co..	0	500	500	Rs. 10	75
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 130	1,200
English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld.....	400	250	...	...	275
Fort. Press Co.	120	5,500	5,500	Rs. 60	1,275
French Press Co. ...	800	500	500	Rs. 80	600
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	800	800	Rs. 25	400
Kalagumm Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	345
Manmar Manfg. Co ..	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	207½
Mercantile Press ...	1,200	125	125	Rs. 5	95
Mofussil Co.	8,125	400	400	Rs. 0	417½
New Bezar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	800	800	Rs. 60	522½
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	90
rinces of W. Press ..	800	500	100	Rs. 5	295x
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	50	800	800	Rs. 75	500
Sind Press Co.	40	2,000	750	Rs. 75	
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,300
sassoon Press Co....	30	500	500	25	00
Volkart Press Co. ..	450	1,000	1,000	Rs.	560

PINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Co.....	1,308	1,000	1,000	...	1,375
Albert, Edward Mills Co., Ld.	0	0	600	Rs. 35	445
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,345	100	100	Rs. 4	100
Allred Mfg. Co., Ld..	1,000	500	500	...	365
Ahmedabad Ginning & M. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	..	..
Ahmedad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co .	4,800	125	125	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	..	..
Alliance Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	595
Bellary S. & W. Mill, Ld.	1,211	500	500	Rs. 22½	0
Bombay Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	500	500	Rs. 20	370
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	890
Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,780	200	200	..	150
Central India S. & W. Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,500	500	500	Rs. 0	1015
City of Bombay Mfg. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	945
Colaba Land & Mill Co., Ld.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 30	750
Connaught Mills Co., Ld.	840	500	500	Rs. 25	625
Coorla S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	635
David Mills Co., Ld.	1,600	5	350	...	350x
Dhun Mills, Ld.	2,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,050
Empress S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,415½	500	500	Rs. 25	690
Framjee Petit S. and M'g. Co., Ld.	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	580
Gordon S. & M'g. Co. Ld.	9,700	150	150	..	170
Goolam Baba S. & W. Co., Limited.....	2,000	500	500	..	300
Gujerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limited ...		1,000	1,000	..	...
Gzerat S. & W. Co., Limited	420	1,000	1,000	...	835
Hamam S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	840
Howard & Bulloch Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	...	575
Hinmatchat Mill Co., Limited	700	575	500	Rs. 37½	720 625
Hyderabad Deccan S. & W. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	850xd
Indian Mfg. Co., Ld..	600	1,000	1,00	Rs. 80	1405
Imperial Spg. & Mfg. Co., Limited	1,380	500	500	Rs. 25	625
Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Mfg. Co., Limited ...	1,600	250	25	Rs. 15	290xd
James Greaves Mill Co., Limited	1,200	500	500	Rs. 25	630
Jaffar Ali S. & W. Co., Ld. Original ..	600	800	800		420
Increased ..	1,433	250	250	Rs. 14	
Jubilee Mill Co., Ld..	666	1,000	200	Rs. 55	
Jewraj Balloo S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	1,140
Khandesh S. & W. Mill Co., Ld	780	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	835
Khatteav Makanjee S. & W. Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	750
Lakhmidas Khimjee S. & W. Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	945
Leopold S. Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld. ...	3,600	100	100	Rs. 5	144
Madras United S. and W. Mills Co., Ld....	500½	5	1,000	Rs. 120	2,075
Mahaluxmi S. & W. Co., Ld.	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	500
Manockjee Petit Mfg. Co., Limited	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,275
Morarjee Gocouldas S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,200	100	100	Rs. 75	1,480
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg. Co., Limited	1,200	10	100		23
Nawab of Balls S. W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,000	250	250	...	...
Oriental Spg. & W. Co., Limited	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	855
People of India S. & W. Co., Limited ...	1,000	50	250	Rs. 6½	135
Presidency Mills Co., Limited	1,000	1,000	...	...	1025
Prince of Wales S. & M'g. Co., Limited...	2,189		125	...	72½
Queen S. & W. Co. Limited	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,015
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld.	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	975
Sasson S.& W Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	2,500
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	...	600
Sholapore S.& W.Co Ld.	800	10	1,000	Rs. 55	1,220
Soondercas S. & W. Mill Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,00	Rs. 30	630
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	250	250	...	297½
Swadeshi Mills Co.Ld.	4,000	500	500	...	500
Victoria Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 90	480
Veramgaum S.& Mfg. Co., Ld.	800	500	500	...	..
Western India S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	680

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COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by Keating's Cough-Lozenges recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty. No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge also gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Sold at all Chemists, in small tins.

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has been known for nearly 100 years as the best and safest preserver, restorer and beautifier of the human hair; it is warranted free from any lead or mineral ingredients, of which most hair restorers are composed and which ruin the health (vide Medical papers), will keep fresh and sweet in the hottest climates and will prevent the further progress of premature baldness, falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, eradicates scurf or dandriff, and renders the hair soft, silky, curly and glossy; it also stimulates the growth of whiskers and moustaches; it is especially recommended for children as forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair, and can also be had in a

GOLDEN COLOUR,

which, after great time and trouble, has been especially prepared for the use of golden-haired children and fair or grey-haired adults. Sizes 3s. 6d.; 7s.; family bottles, equal to four small, 10s. 6d.; and double that size, 21s.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR is a healing and refreshing preparation for the face, hands and arms: it eradicates freckles, tan, sunburn, eczema, redness and roughness of the skin, pimples, cutaneous eruptions, etc., and produces a beautiful and delicate complexion.

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon and Mandalay. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

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WM. A. BAKER,
Manager.

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THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and encourage the weary echings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

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NOTICES.

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The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of **Cod Liver Oil** and having an agreeable flavour

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It is an analeptic par excellence and a powerful restorer of the strength.

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Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs. Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 402, rue Richelieu.

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Indispensable for HOSPITALS and SICK ROOMS PREVENTS the SPREADING OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

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PERFUMED PHENOL-BOBŒUF for toilet use.
PHENOL-BOBŒUF, Dentifrice.
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Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases

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The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY

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Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.

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From a Newly-born Baby to a Child of 10 years old can be completely equipped.

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FIVE GOLD MEDALS.

Recommended by the leading London Physicians for its absolute purity

SOUTHALL'S Cod Liver Oil Fisheries at Balstad, Norway, are amongst the most important in the world. Some 350 boats and 1,200 men being employed in this industry.

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The SWEETEST, WHITEST, and most DIGESTIBLE.

The *Lancet* says "This Oil appears to us as good as possible, it is wonderful how little taste it possesses." *A Pamphlet of Testimonials from eminent medical men may be obtained through Agents.*

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Sold throughout INDIA in Half-Pint and Pint Bottles, by Chemists and Dealers.

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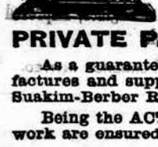
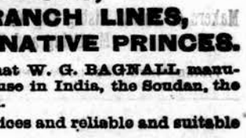


Mr. W. G. BAGNALL will be glad to enter into correspondence and send full particulars to gentlemen requiring these, or to Merchants and others able to influence business.



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CASTLE ENGINE WORKS, STAFFORD, ENGLAND.

Not an Emulsion and consequently does not contain an equal quantity of, (or any) water charged for at the price of Oil.

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Has the natural very pale colour & the slightest, a pleasant odour.

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The pure world renowned Oil, perfected in one operation, consequently needing no after manipulations—usually covers for imperfections.

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SIDE SADDLES, with handsomely quilted doeskin seats and safes, self-adjusting stirrup leather, and all the latest improvements from Rs. 125.

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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
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EBONITE BLACKING (Waterproof) FOR BOOTS, SHOES, HARNESS AND ALL BLACK LEATHER ARTICLES.

SADDLE PASTE (Waterproof).

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HARNESS LIQUID or Self-shining Jet.

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Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers,

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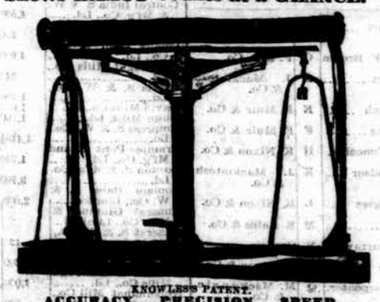
FOR THE USE OF

SPINNERS, DOUBLERS, & YARN BUYERS.

Shows EXACT Counts at a GLANCE.



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ACCURACY. PRECISION. SPEED.
MADE ALSO AS A

CHEMICAL AND DISPENSING BALANCE.

Dispenses with the small weights, which give so much trouble, yet weighs with certainty to *One-thousandth of a grain* or *One ten-thousandth of a grammo*. The Balance is so well constructed that it may be used in the *Chemical Laboratory* and *at the Dispensing Counter alike.*

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

THOMAS KNOWLES, Chapeltown, Turton, Near BOLTON, ENGLAND.

BY SPECIAL PATRONAGE AND BY APPOINTMENT TO

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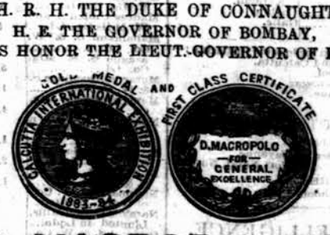
AND HIS HONOR THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.



D. MACROPOLO'S

ENGINE TURKISH TOBACCO AND CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY.

CIGARETTES.

Twelve brands of Cigarettes to select from—Mild, Aromatic, and Full-flavoured.

1.	Lord Dufferin	per 100 Rs.	5	0	7. Imperial	per 100 Rs.	3 0
2.	Duke of Connaught	" "	4	0	8. Alpha	" "	2 0
3.	Sir Henry Thomson (with cotton plugs)	" "	4	0	9. Prince of Wales	" "	2 0
4.	Prince (Lady)	" "	3	0	10. Prince Boris	" "	2 0
5.	Bosphorus	" "	3	0	11. Victoria	" "	1 4
6.	Sir Fergusson (pressed)	" "	3	0	12. Sultan	" "	1 4

N.B.—Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 9, and 10 are without mouth-pieces.

These Cigarettes are daily manufactured of real Yenitge Turkish Tobacco and finest paper; and are pronounced to be the best, freshest and cheapest Cigarettes ever manufactured in India.

REAL YENITGE TURKISH TOBACCO.

Pleasantly Full-flavoured, Daily Manufactured to the taste of Smokers.

Extra Flowers, per lb.	Rs. 12	0	No. 2 (Full-flavoured), per lb.	Rs.	4 0
No. 1 (most delicate and aromatique), per lb.	"	8	0	No. 3 (favourite smoke), per lb.	"	1 8

REAL HABANA CIGARS.

(Expressly Manufactured for D. MACROPOLO, of extra finesality.)

Exquisita	per box of	25	Rs. 6	0	Zenobia (spotted)	per box of 100	Rs. 24 0
El Re del Mondo	"	50	" 11	0	El Calipo	"	22 0
Cosa Vagosa	"	50	" 10	0	La Seliha	"	20 0
La Flor de Tobacco	"	50	" 9	0	Romeo and Juliette	"	18 0
Trabucco Alexandrie	"	25	" 3	4	La Flor de Java	"	13 0
Conchamia	"	100	" 11	0	La Delice (per packet of 20, Rs. 1)	"	100 Rs. 5 0

Highly recommended, the above Real Habana Cigars, expressly manufactured for me, of exquisite quality, guaranteed Cron. 1861.

Best Manilla, Dindigul, Trichinopoly, Coconada, and Burma Cigars and Cheroots always in stock.

TOBACCOS (for Pipe) Daily Manufactured.

The celebrated Micropolo's Golden Leaf

Smoking Mixture	per lb.	Rs. 3	0	Cavendish	per lb.	Rs. 1	8
Medium	" "	2	6	Virginia Bird's Eye	" "	1	8

And all kinds of English Cut Tobaccos.

The largest stock of real Meerschaum, Clay, G. B. D., and Self-cleaning Pipes, Cigar and Cigarette Cases, real Amber Mouth-pieces, Tobacco Pouches, and all smokers' Requisites.

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HORSES! HORSES! Arrival of the Best Batches of Arab and Persian Horses per s.s. "King Arthur" and s.s. "Arabia" from Bussorah and Bushire.

Immediate attention of Racing Gentlemen and Horse Breeders is earnestly requested to inspect several Fresh Batches of superior HIGH-CASTE ARAB HORSES, consisting of Chargers, Hunters, Racers, Ponies and Gelloways, &c.; also a large number of Big Persian Horses. No. 505, Bhendy Bazaar Commission Stable, Bombay, 28th December, 1887.

DINSHAW SUNTOOK & Co.

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE.

ORDINARY GRAVITY.

Trade ▲ Mark

Red Triangle.

This world renowned Ale, the fine flavour and other excellent qualities of which are unequalled, is so well known and highly appreciated, that no further commendation of it is necessary.

BASS & CO.'S LIGHT BITTER ALE.

Trade ◆ Mark

Green Diamond.

In view of the growing demand for the lightest descriptions of Ale, MESSRS. BASS & CO. HAVE SPECIALLY BREWED THE ABOVE, which is confidently recommended as being lighter than any German Beer, while it possesses the fine flavour and hop aroma of their ▲ Pale Ale, being like it brewed from the finest malt and hops only. The label used for this Ale is the same as BASS & Co.'s well known Pale Ale label, except that the GREEN DIAMOND is substituted for the RED TRIANGLE and the words LIGHT BITTER ALE for PALE ALE.

BASS & CO.'S DOUBLE STOUT.

Trade ◆ Mark

Chocolate Diamond.

This excellent Stout is rapidly growing in favour and the sales of it are increasing year by year.

The above can be obtained in bottles from all Merchants and Dealers, and in Hogsheads and Kilderkins from

MESSRS. LYON & Co.,

Bombay.

BULL-DOG BRAND.

GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

BASS & CO.'S ORIENTAL ALE.
BASS & CO.'S PALE ALE.
GUINNESS'S STOUT.
APPLE BRAND CIDER.

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GRIMES' TEN GUINEA OUTFIT

A MARVEL OF CHEAPNESS AND EXCELLENCE

A DINNER SERVICE in best stone China.
A BREAKFAST and TEA SERVICE in Porcelain.
A COMPLETE SERVICE OF TABLE GLASS in finest Crystal, elegant shapes.
(All the above complete for twelve persons.)
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All Packed complete in iron-bound case.

GRIMES' CANTEEN containing Electro-plate and Cutlery for 12 persons £16-16-0.

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Orders may be sent direct (enclosing remittance) or through Messrs. William Watson & Co., Bombay, where an outfit can be seen.

JOHNSON & COMPY'S CANTERBURY PALE ALE

ATKINSON'S ENGLISH PERFUMERY,

renowned for nearly a century, surpassed by none for its lasting and refined fragrance.

PARIS, 1878, CALCUTTA, 1883,
for pre-eminent excellence of quality.

ESSENCE OF WHITE ROSE
FRANGIPANNE | YLANG YLANG
STEPHANOTIS | SPAPANAX

and other well-known Perfumes are unequalled for their delightful and lasting odour.

Atkinson's celebrated

EAU DE COLOGNE

Unsurpassed for its strength and delightful fragrance. It is far superior to the numerous compounds sold under the same name.

Of all Dealers, and of the Manufacturers—

J. & E. ATKINSON,

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Trade Mark.—A "White Lion" in a "Golden Lyre."

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